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Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Chemistry by the Fireside.---No. 21.

CALCIUM.

One of the most important elements is lime. If we take a piece of quicklime, and by the powerful agency of heat can succeed in driving off the oxygen from it, we shall have left a metal called calcium. It is a light, white metal, a little harder than lead, and readily combines with oxygen when exposed to the air and forms oxide of lime, or quicklime. Combined with carbonic acid it forms our limestone and marbles, called carbonate of lime. With sulphuric acid it forms gypsum, or sulphate of lime; with chlorine it forms chloride of lime. But it is in the form of carbonate of lime, or limestone that we find it most abundant. In this State it is generally found in beds in mica slate. If we burn limestone we simply drive off the carbonic acid and leave it an oxide of lime, or quicklime, which you already know is very caustic. One ton of good limestone will yield a little more than half that amount of quicklime. When quicklime is exposed to the air it will rapidly absorb moisture and fall to a powder, and slowly absorb carbonic acid from the atmosphere when it will be deprived of its caustic properties and become a neutral carbonate as before it was burned. Whenever you suspect a lime rock on your land, just pour on a little sulphuric acid, or even sharp vinegar, and if it contains lime you will see effervescence take place from the escape of carbonic acid. Here is a pretty experiment. Take some chalk which is a carbonate of lime, pour on some diluted sulphuric acid and the carbonic acid will escape and you will have left sulphate of lime or gypsum. By pouring water on to quicklime it absorbs it by combination, and forms a hydrate of lime. If you put a little quicklime in water and allow it to rest you will have limewater, which is nothing more than water saturated with lime, and is perfectly transparent. If you blow into this limewater through a tube, the carbonic acid in your lungs will combine with the water and form a turbid appearance, and carbonate of lime will fall to the bottom of the vessel. Whitewash is only a paste of lime. If you make mortar of lime and sand it will absorb carbonic acid, and by a union of the sand with lime it will become hard. When limestone has a portion of clay and iron in its composition it will form hydraulic cement, which will harden under water. Gypsum is a sulphate of lime. It is sometimes called Plaster of Paris, because it abounds beneath the city of Paris. Gypsum has about twenty-one per cent. of water in its composition, so that when you buy one hundred pounds of plaster, twenty-one pounds of it is water. Still the water is essential to its value as a fertilizer. Heat plaster in a vessel and the water is driven off and you have left calcined plaster. Mix a little water with it and it will *set*, and form stucco. This substance mixed with glue is employed for mouldings and cornices. About three parts of Spanish whiting and one part of calcined plaster make an excellent whitewash. You should mix but little at a time, and use the brush freely with water. Lime and plaster are valuable as fertilizers. Lime serves to neutralize any acids in soils or muck, and enters into the composition of plants. A granite soil ordinarily contains not over one per cent. of lime. Too much lime is destructive to vegetable matter in soils, and should be avoided. We have now a soil composed of sand, or silex, potash, soda and lime, but such a soil could not retain water and would parch up at once. In our next article we will see what we can add to it that will retain the water.

Roper's Hot Air Engine.

This engine, founded on Ericsson's invention of using hot air instead of steam, has acquired an established reputation for its cheapness as a motive power. For several months past we have used one in our office. An engine of two-horse power will burn abont ten pounds, or at present prices at the rate of five cents' worth of coal in an hour. Such a machine is equivalent to the labor of about three men. Such a machine can saw all the wood, and thresh all the grain, and shell all the corn, and grind up the coarse food in a whole neighborhood during the year. Its first cost is about $700. We see no reason why such a machine might not be introduced into many of our agricultural communities, and be an immense saving of labor. Its use in printing offices is practised everywhere, and we see no reason why they should be specially favored above the farmer.

Reclaiming a Meadow.

While in Brunswick recently, we had the curiosity to call on our old friend, J. Griffin, Esq., who has been a bookseller and printer to the College from time immemorial. We were specially interested in a piece of bog situated south of the village, and which had from the earliest settlement of the town been considered of no value. It came into Mr. Griffin's hands twenty years ago, when it was with difficulty that a person could walk over it even in a dry time. It was so flat and low that the water would not run off very readily, so he adopted the novel plan of having wide drains cut so as to allow the water to settle in them and evaporate by the heat of the sun. He hauled on about one inch of sand, and worked it over with the hoe. He now raises enormous vegetables as well as a burden of hay heavier than can readily be seen in that vicinity. It was a most profitable investment.

Moss on Flower Pots.

Ladies who are fond of cultivating flowers in the house, will find great benefit to the plants by spreading a coating of moss over the earth in their flower pots. This keeps the water from evaporating, and the temperature more uniform. Tea-grounds are often used for the same purpose. Where a flower-pot sets in a saucer, with a hole in the bottom of the pot, put a little sand in the saucer and cover it with moss, and you have a simple and admirable arrangement.

The Grape in Pots.

We have seen great efforts made to raise an orange or a lemon tree in pots. Now why not take the Sweet Water Grape and raise it in a large pot and have a crop of grapes in the window. They are said to improve very much in flavor by indoor cultivation. Certainly nothing could look more attractive. It could be put in the cellar during the winter months and started in March so as to have a crop in July or August.

Deep and Shallow Planting.

It is difficnlt giving specific rules for the depth to which we should plant. But it is quite certain that the interior of this State, where the air is much drier than on the seaboard, it is better to plant deeper. It is the practice of many farmers who have frosty land to plant their corn so deep that if a frost eats it down after it comes up, it will not injure it so but it will spring up again, whereas, if planted shallow, it will be entirely destroyed. This is a fact worth remembering.

Cow's Milk.

Much complaint is made, especially in large towns and villages, against the milkman on the charge of watering his milk, and so prevalent is this opinion that a milkman however honest, cannot go through the streets without being suspected. Now it may be true that much milk is diluted, but we have sometimes suspected when we have paid a big bill for a night's lodging and meals, in some of our metropolitan hotels, that the milk might have been watered after leaving the milkman's cart. We do not like to drink watered milk. Bread and milk is our favorite dish, and we have as delicate a sense of taste in that direction as anybody. Now milk differs more widely in quality than almost any other article. It differs in different breeds, and in cows of the same breed, and even in the same cow at different seasons of the year. Let a cow be fed on meadow hay alone, and that late cut, and her milk will look blue and thin, and void of cream. Buyers of such milk have reason to complain of poor milk. On the other hand, the same cow fed with sweet clover hay, or fed with meal, will give you milk entirely different in quality.

Milk kept in a foul cellar will be essentially affected by the odors arising from the decomposition of vegetable matter. An ice-house properly constructed is the best depository of milk in hot weather. Next to that is a room with a stream of pure water running through it. Poor pastures are one of the great sources of poor milk. We recently saw a notice from a cotemporary, that the milk from the village cows was so poor from their insufficient food, that it was but little better than swamp water. This might be an exaggeration, but it leads us to the thought that more attention must be paid to extra feed and extra care in order to have that essential article of food. In the spring, boil up your surplus potatoes, and give your cow a few quarts every day. In June and July she will fare well enough in a good pasture. In August give her your corn fodder. When winter comes, see that she has a plenty of good clover hay, and we will warrant you good milk and a good cow.

Bayberry Tallow.

This substance is a kind of wax, sometimes known as Candleberry wax, and Myrtle wax. It grows on the surface of the nuts of a small shrub, (*Myrica cerifera,*) which grows in some places near the seacoast of Maine, and has in times past been gathered and sold for the purpose of lubricating wooden rollers where they came in contact in machinery, for polishing furniture and as a substitute for beeswax. Its preparation is very simple, nothing more being necessary than to collect the berries, enclose them in a coarse cloth and keep them in boiling water till the wax melts and collects on the surface, when it is poured off and cooled into the solid state in which it is found in the shops. Its cost is only about one-fourth that of beeswax, and it is said to be equally as good to mix with tallow or parafine, for candles. The plant is hardly, grows on the poorest land, and where abundant, it may prove an object worthy the attention of those who live in its vicinity.

Farmers' Wives.

We find the following sensible advice to farmers in the *Old Farmers' Almanac* for 1866:

Husbands, be mindful of your wives. Dutiful wives need watching as much as any. Not because they are liable to all sorts of improprieties which characterize indifferent or miserable wives, but, because they frequently have one fault which works their ruin. They are liable to work too hard. Women are impulsive. Whatever their hearts lead them to do, they do with all their might, and without knowing it, many work themselves to death. Perhaps your farm is mortgaged. Your wife is quite as anxious about the debt as yourself, and is willing to work early and late, and to endure privations from which you would shrink again and again. If you are not mindful she will one day fall in the midst of her work like an over-spirited horse that has been driven to death. Study to ease her burden. Above all things, don't underrate a woman's work. Make every arrangement about the house as convenient as possible. In short, you must take care of her for she will not take care of herself.

New Slate Quarry.

We have received from Thos. S. Lang, Esq., of North Vassalboro', a handsome specimen of slate from a quarry in Winslow, recently discovered. The quality of the slate found there is said to be equal, if not superior for roofing purposes, to the famous Brownville slate, and we understand that a company is being formed to work the quarry upon an extensive scale. We should be glad to receive from some person conversant with the facts, a statement of the probable extent of the slate vein, and the measures taken for working the quarry.

Charcoal.

It is frequently the case that old logs too hard to split accumulate around the door-yard of the farmer. We like the plan of burning them into charcoal in the garden. We are now engaged in this delightful business of watching a coal-pit while writing this item. The ashes, and refuse coal, and burned sods, and the digging over the soil will render the garden much more productive than ever. Besides, it is convenient to have charcoal on hand to give the pigs, and to broil a steak in hot weather or heat the flat-irons.

Plum Trees in the Poultry Yard.

Somebody recommends setting out plum trees in the poultry yard, so that the hens will destroy the curculio that infests the plums. We think well of this plan. We have tried all sorts of ways to get rid of these pirates, without any success, except by keeping the trees in the most thrifty condition, thereby furnishing a superabundance of fruit for them. We hope some of our fruit-raisers will try this plan of setting them out in the poultry yard.

Juniper Bushes.

This part of many pastures in this State should be kept in check as much as possible. A farmer tells us that sheep kept in such a pasture will cause them to roll up and contract like the petals of a rose, and that in a short time they can be easily cut and burned up. We have seen hundreds of acres covered with this useless bush, where hundreds of sheep might be well pastured.

At the annual meeting of the Harrison Agricultural and Mechanics' Club, the following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

President, John Dawes; *Vice Presidents*, Joshua Howard, Benjamin Foster, 2d; *Secretary*, William Y. Carsley; *Assistant Secretary*, Granville Fernald; *Treasurer*, Reuben Hobbs; *Executive Committee*, Samuel Thomes, Joshua Howard, Charles E. Stuart, Nathan Carsley, 2d, Sam'l H. Dawes, Sherburn Ricker, James G. Whitney.

Large Eggs.

Mr. W. V. Carsley of Harrison sends us the measurement of a egg laid by a hen of A. Kimball, as follows: 6¾ inches by 7¼ inches. Mr. Oliver Wedge of this city, lays on our table a pullet's egg weighing three ounces and measuring 5¼ by 7¼ inches. The pullet is of common breed and eleven months old.

☞ Under the head of "Queries of Correspondents," we give place to inquiries upon a variety of subjects of special interest to the writers, in the hope that they may elicit satisfactory replies from subscribers or others.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Word to Maine Farmers.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I wish to say a word through your columns to those poor farmers of Maine, and New England generally, who are discontented with their prospects, and wish to move farther west. I was born on a farm in Maine, and worked at farm-labor till I was twenty years old, and am acquainted with the interests of New England farmers generally. Since then I have traveled extensively through all the Western and Middle States, and am prepared to speak from a thorough knowledge of the conditions of farmers in those States, more especially of those who emigrated thither with but a small capital. At one time, before speculators got control of the Western lands, the West offered great inducements to the poor man. But within a few years past, all the lands in the West approximating any market which are not cultivated, are held by speculators, and they ask exhorbitant prices for such lands. Let a poor man go to Minnesota, for instance—as many do from your State, with no adequate knowledge of the many inconveniences with which they have to contend—with the intention of locating on a quarter section of Government land, and he would have to go far beyond the outskirts of civilization—more than one hundred miles from any town on the Mississippi river below St. Paul, to find any land to locate on. Then he has got a tract of wild land away from markets, schools and completely out of society. Then he wants five hundred dollars cash, at least, to start with, and he will be years struggling along with barely the necessaries of life before he will have a farm on which he can live with ease. Or, if he wants to select a situation where he can have the benefit of churches, schools and good society, near good markets, he must have at least three thousand dollars, which sum is not sufficient to buy a *cultivated* farm. In the most remote parts of Iowa, wild land is held at four and five dollars per acre. Good land well cultivated and fenced, and near any considerable town, is selling at from forty to one hundred dollars per acre in any of the Western States this side of the Missouri river.

Many people are leaving New England for New Jersey. Vineland has been held up to them in flaming advertisements as the garden of Eden. I have no hesitation whatever in denouncing it as the greatest delusion which can enter a poor man's head. It is a fine thing to look at in the distance, where a flighty imagination, with the aid of pamphlets, advertisements, &c., sees a five acre lot groaning under its heavy burden of grapes, peaches, strawberries, &c., where it needs but a small capital for a poor man to live comfortably—rich, as the wily advertiser would make him believe. What a grand conception! Let us turn from the ideal to the real. On alighting at Vineland, I found a neat, pretty village, composed chiefly of sorry looking New England people, and on conversing with some of them, I found that they felt sorry—a few even said that they had been sold. There was quite an emigration there at one time, and many were drawn into the vortex without duly considering the consequences. The scheme is a deep laid and a successful one, in a speculative point of view. In the inspection of the soil, I found it a light calcarious loam, producing nothing naturally, but an insignificant scrub oak. In the immediate vicinity of the railroad, the town is laid out. Outside from that, plats are laid out in lots of five and ten acres each. There is no land for sale now within three or four miles from the depot. The man who first bought the tract and surveyed it, is the one making himself rich at the expense of the poor man, has made some very arbitrary laws which the settler is governed by. Among others are these: He must settle just so far from the road—build just such a house—cultivate so much land—and in case he bought, and did not build for two years, he must pay fifty dollars per year ever after to the *speculator*, till he does build on his land. If he wishes to dispose of his land, the speculator must sell it for him and have a big per centage. In buying an acre of that poor wild land, it would take five hundred dollars cash to put it into strawberries. The land is very poor, and they have to use marl as a fertilizer, and you can imagine the expense, when you know that it has to be brought thirty miles. Aside from this expense are the buildings, the lumber for which has to be brought the same distance. Just imagine a *poor* man going there to make a home. *Give* a man five acres in that region and he can't sell from that land of the proceeds of his own labor for five years, sufficient produce to board and clothe him in that time. This applies to all wild tracts in Jersey. If the poor farmer of Maine is bound to emigrate, I will give him my advice where to go in my next.

Boston, April 9, 1866. J. MARRINER, JR.

For the Maine Farmer.

"Plain and Practical."

MY DEAR FARMER:—In your last a sentence occurs in your article on first page, "Writing for the Paper," that needs an occasional repetition. The sentence is, "what we want are plain, practical articles for the FARMER."

Having been a subscriber to the MAINE FARMER a quarter of a century, with an occasional indulgence in a contribution to its columns—perhaps not always "plain, practical articles"—I have for the last hour indulged in a reverie of the past. For more than twenty years I have been favored with an intimate personal acquaintance with your venerable and valuable late Editor. My intercourse with him was more through private correspondence than through the paper. No man was more prompt or pleasing than he, as a correspondent. In the last year before he *passed on*, we met at Springfield, on Monday of the week of the N. E. Exhibition, and together sought private lodgings, where we occupied the same room through the week. We had previously been thrown together for days and weeks. I can bear testimony to his worth as a teacher. We shall never forget him.

And in the office of the FARMER, how many have set its type in these many years! How many have puzzled over beggarly chirography! How many read the "proof!" How many young men and women have here cut their "stick"—graduated and gone abroad, or *gone up higher*. And in all these years how few have handled the "material aid" at your desk. One kind, old friend has retired with much of it rightfully sticking to his fingers.

Your paper has ever been a model of measurably correct mechanism. Ordinarily, in a newspaper article, *quantity* should never be expressed in figures. It is so easy to get the wrong one, that but little reliance can be placed on numbers in a newspaper. But for the FARMER, when the manuscript is plain (say as mine,) I feel safe in making figures, thus saving in space. When we see an article embracing several expressions of quantity, written out at length in words, the reader feels that the writer was in the exercise of a good degree of caution—intent on accuracy—leaving nothing for the Editor to amend or care for. We fifty thousand readers of the FARMER feel that an article in such a dress, is designed to be "plain, practical."

Indulge me, dear FARMER, in making an application to an article on the first page of your last, by a contributor from Winthrop. He asks the question, "Has any one a heifer of the same age, that can beat this?" Our several answers to the question must depend on our understanding of his statement concerning the extraordinary performance of his heifer. His first position is, "she gave twenty-nine quarts, or seven quarts two gallons per day." Our informant is careful to say that he noted the quantity on four successive days. If a carpenter's apprentice should report a measurement as being two feet and eighteen inches, he would be liable to a reprimand. But should he persist in rendering it eighteen inches two feet, he would probably be advised to graduate from the "industrial class," and prepare for a "learned profession."

His next statement is, eight quarts of the milk made one and one fourth pounds of butter. "This is after the rate of one pound two ounces per day." How do you prove it so? If she gave seven quarts per day, the yield would be 16,66 oz. or 1 lb. ⅔ oz. If she gave 7 quarts and 2 gallons, or 15 quarts, the daily yield of butter would be 2 lbs. 5½ oz. If 29 quarts, 4 lbs. 8½ oz. My habitual gravity was completely upset by his last statement,—knocking his whole article into an unreducible muddle,—that fourteen and two-fifths quarts made a pound of butter."

There are valuable heifers in Winthrop—pure bred Jerseys and grades—as I have the proof by some of the same in my own yard—but if any one animal is to be reported, do let it be in manner "plain" and readable. Fraternally yours, C. C.

Foxcroft, April 14, 1866.

NOTE. For the information of our Foxcroft friend and others, who have been puzzled over the statement of our Winthrop correspondent, we ought to explain that his manuscript was "muddled" by the compositor. The sentence should read as follows: "We measured the milk for four successive days, and found that she gave (in that time,) twenty-nine quarts, or seven quarts and two *pints* per day."—ED.

Queries of Correspondents.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As I think of setting out a few acres to cranberries this season, I wish to make some inquiries through your paper in regard to their culture. I have a meadow from eight to ten rods in width, so situated between two banks that it can be overflowed to any depth. The soil is muck and sand. Will they grow best on all muck or all sand, and what kind of soil is most natural for them? When ought they to be covered with water, and how deep, and what is the advantage of the overflowing? What is the average, and what an extra crop per acre? What is the best kind of plants to set and where can they be obtained? What is the best season for setting, and how do you gather them when you have a number of acres. I also have another meadow mostly sand and cannot be overflowed. Please answer these inquiries and tell if you think either or both of my situations suitable for cranberries, and oblige,

West Durham, April, 1866. A SUBSCRIBER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the time has arrived for engrafting trees, I take the opportunity to inquire of you through the FARMER, what are the best kinds of fruit to cultivate for market. I have two hundred trees to be grafted this spring, in the limbs, about six scions to the tree. I have three hundred now of various kinds in bearing, but I must have something for the Bangor market, principally fall and winter fruit. The Baldwin stands high, but the tree is not healthy with us. I want good growers as well as good bearers. I have in my old orchard some twenty-five kinds now, but I thought you might suggest some variety that would pay better. I intend to have one thousand trees in all as soon as I can raise them. My nursery is two years old now. Yours, OTIS L. CARTER.

Etna, April, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have a two-year-old colt, three this spring. The frogs of his fore feet are hard and horny. This last winter, by the recommendation of a neighbor, I kept him standing on his own manure to keep his feet from the floor; but I noticed them a short time ago, and they had the appearance of burnt sponge, being black and stringy like. He does not appear to walk lame at all. As he came from a fast mare and sired by a fast horse, and is a very superior built colt, I am much concerned about him. Please inform me also if disease of any kind can be transmitted from a mare to the colt. A SUBSCRIBER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I wish to inquire through your paper what can be the matter with my brother's sheep, which are, to all appearances, well and in good order, but drop down instantly and die without taking their heads out of the feed rack. I would like to have some information as to the disease and remedy. Their feed has been good English hay, potatoes and oats.

Yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

Hartford, April 2, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have become so accustomed to rely on the FARMER for all information in regard to farming, that I have taken the liberty to ask you to recommend me a good man to hire by the season. I want a faithful, trusty hand. Such a one coming with good recommendations will find a good home, a pleasant place to work and good wages. J. A. ALLEN.

Buckfield, April 7, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I wish to ask a few questions which I should like you or some of your intelligent subscribers would answer through the FARMER: 1. What fire insurance company is the best for a man to be insured in? 2. What is the best way for keeping farm accounts. 3. The best way to file papers for convenience and keep them from wear and tear in handling. A SMALL FARMER.

Thorndike, April 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have a piece of land which was formerly occupied as an orchard. The trees having decayed were removed. Will you or your correspondents please inform me if grape-vines will flourish in such soil. If not, what shall be added to make it suitable? J. A. S.

Parsonfield, March 25, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you give us through the FARMER a receipt for making cucumber pickles, such as we buy at the grocers put up in cans? Also for those put up in barrels, or kegs in vinegar, and what kind of vinegar is used. W. H.

South Hope, April, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I wish to inquire through the columns of the FARMER, if plaster can be used profitably on sandy land for grass, and when is the best time to apply? J. G. C.

Kennebunk Depot, April, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper, where the Doolittle Raspberry can be obtained, and at what price?

Very respectfully, E. B. S.

Benton, April, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I wish to inquire through the FARMER how to make grafting wax.

Thorndike, April, 1866. A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Breeds of Fowl for Maine.

In a former article I spoke of the Brahma and their good qualities, and a fowl well adapted to our climate. I would now speak of the Grey Dorking and compare the two, and let your readers judge as to which is the best and most profitable. The Brahma is a more hardy fowl, and attains great weight and size, but in every other point the Grey Dorkings is far the superior of the two, and even in these two points there is not such a great difference, and especially as regards weight. The Brahma stands higher on the leg, and has a thicker and heavier coat of feathers than the Dorking, and of course looks larger. The Grey Dorkings are by far the best layers, and lay as heavy an egg, and as rich; they are not such inveterate setters, are the finest for the table, cost less to feed them, (for there is far less offal from a Dorking than a Brahma) and are good for the table and to breed from up to the age of four years, while a Brahma after the age of two, becomes coarse and stringy, and want to set about half the time. The Brahma is very clumsy, and will almost always crush many of their eggs while setting, and are not half as good to rear a brood of chickens as the Dorkings. The Dorking is full as quiet and of as contented a disposition as the Brahma, and does as well when confined as when at liberty. I think in a few years (as they become better known and more common) they will be the favorite fowl of all the larger breeds, and I am quite confident will give the best satisfaction. S.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Fish Story.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will allow me the space in your columns to tell you a short fish story? I have no doubt it will be read with interest by many who take the FARMER, for it will show how fast the trout will propagate when left to themselves. In the fall of 1850, in company with Mr. Samuel Jacobs and wife, I took my family and made a visit to Long Pond, near Rangeley. We camped one night in an old shanty, and next day rambled about, shot a few pigeons, picked a few blueberries, and caught a few trout. The thought struck me that I would transfer the trout that I caught which were not injured by the hook, to the Sandy River ponds. Accordingly, I put some eight or ten in a pail of water, carried them about one mile, and placed them in a small brook that empties into one of the Sandy River ponds. For seven or eight years nothing was seen or heard from them; but since that time it is judged by men that live near these ponds, that not less than 2000 lbs. are taken yearly of the best trout in this vicinity. There had never before been seen a fish of any kind in these waters. Yours truly,

Phillips, April, 1866. S. DILL.

For the Maine Farmer.

Lice on Cattle.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I saw in your paper of March 15th, an inquiry for something to destroy lice on cattle. I will give you my experience. I purchased a cow thirty-four years ago which had lice on her. I have tried every remedy that I could hear of to kill lice, without success for thirty-two years. One year ago last fall, I bored a hole in the sill of the stanchion directly under where the creature's neck would come when they lie down, with a three-fourth inch augur, half inch deep, and fill them up with anguintum. I have not seen a louse on my cattle since.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Hampden, April 16, 1866.

☞ Some farmers on the Illinois River wash their sheep by taking them out in the stream on a boat 8 or 10 rods and making them swim ashore. After standing an hour or so, repeat the process. This is found to operate admirably.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Plaster of Paris.

The *Maryland Farmer and Mechanic* publishes an interesting article (editorial) on Plaster of Paris, as follows:

Ever since the German workman in a gypsum quarry first discovered the fertilizing effects of plaster from the ranker herbage which had been sprinkled with plaster dust as he walked across the field to his daily labors, the *modus operandi* has been a subject of dispute among agricultural chemists. Sir Humphrey Davy ascribed its fertilizing qualities to the sulphur which it contains. Chaptal, to its regulating the solubility of salts in the soil. Liebig to the fact that it possesses the property of fixing the ammonia in rain water, whilst Dr. Muse, of Maryland, many years ago started the theory that the chief efficacy of plaster arose from its tendency to produce phosphoric acid.—All of these investigators were right, as far as they went, but all were wrong in ascribing to plaster a single property, when its action, as we have reason to believe, is complex. Plaster, in our opinion, possesses two distinct and separate functions, and whilst it acts directly as nutriment to a certain class of plants, it also acts indirectly by fixing the ammonia contained in the atmosphere, and in the dew and rain and snow which are thence derived, and thus furnishes additional food of a stimulating nature to the same plants. In an article which we had occasion to write, upon this very subject, some five years ago, we took occasion to say that "when the physiology of plants comes to be better understood, it will be found that their leaves play a much more important part in the vegetable economy than is generally ascribed to them, and that they serve not merely as lungs, but as mouths also; absorbing the food supplied by the atmosphere, just as the fine fibrous roots collect the food supplied by the soil. How else can we account for the fact that plaster acts more beneficially upon clover when its leaves have fairly expanded, and with the least advantage when applied directly to the soil?"

Sir Humphrey Davy established the fact that the measure of absorption in any given soil was the measure of its fertility—that the richest soils possessed this capacity in the highest degree, and the poorest soils in the lowest. By analogy of reasoning the same rule will apply to plants and animals. "A feeble and sickly plant can no more collect and assimilate from the atmosphere the large share of nutriment that it contains, than the feeble and sickly animal can digest the food that is offered it. Stimulants and tonics are required in both cases to restore the system to its natural vigor," and only such a class of stimulants and tonics as the peculiarities of each case may seem to demand. A large amount of salt, for instance, is excellent for the production of beets and asparagus; but the same quantity applied to other plants would be very apt to destroy them altogether. And these are the effects of plaster, so far as clover and the leguminous plants are concerned. Now when Dr. Muse attributed the efficacy of plaster to its tendency to become phosphoric by exposure to the atmosphere, he was perfectly correct so far as his statement went." So was Davy, in ascribing its fertilizing properties to the sulphur which it contained, although the lime should also have been taken into consideration. So also was Chaptal, in saying that plaster regulated and controlled the too rapid action of soluble salts—and so was Liebig when he pointed out that it fixed that ammonia and conserved it for the uses of the plants which it otherwise would otherwise have escaped again into the atmosphere. They were nevertheless all of them wrong in ascribing its virtue to a single property or to a single function.

"Plaster acts principally upon the leaves of plants, increasing the stem and foliage, and is therefore much better adapted to certain forage crops than to the cereals." It produces but little effect when buried in the soil, except when spread upon a clover ley before it is turned down; when, by arresting the volatile ammonia—regulating the action of the salts, as Chaptal has it—it exerts a remarkable influence upon the succeeding wheat crop—especially as the constituents of wheat and clover are very similar, as chemists have frequently shown by analysis of the ashes of those plants respectively.

We subjoin the following tables as drawn up by us some years ago, for the further elucidation of this interesting subject:

An analysis of plaster shows that it is composed as follows:

Sulphuric Acid	43 parts.
Lime	33 "
Water	24 "
	100

Analysis of the ashes of red clover, upon the basis of the product of an acre of land—the clover being dried and cured in the usual way:

		Our Comments.
Nitrogen	78 lbs.	Drawn in part by the plaster from the atmosphere in the shape of ammonia.
Potash and Soda	77 "	
Lime	70 "	—Contained in the plaster.
Magnesia	18 "	
Sulphuric Acid	7 "	—Contained in the plaster.
Phosphoric Acid	18"	Ascribed by Dr. Muse to the conversion of plaster into a phosphate by atmospheric influences.
Chlorine	7"	—&c., &c., &c.

There is no sensible difference in the action of white or blue plaster where both are pure. A field once plastered with from 250 to 400 lbs. per acre will not need a similar top dressing for four years.

Corn Syrup.

It may now be two years since we announced that a German Chemist in Buffalo claimed to have discovered a process whereby the starch of Indian corn might be readily transmuted into sugar, whereof it has long been known as the chemical equivalent. His patent was bought soon afterward, by a company in this city, who have since been experimenting with it, under the direction of Mr. A. E. Ockershausen, the eminent and life long sugar refiner, 17 Rose st.

We looked in there the other day and gleaned the following facts:

1. No marketable sugar has yet been made under this patent. That which alone has been produced in any quantity is what is known as grape sugar—differing in the form of its particles from cane sugar, and not convertable into the latter by any known process, acceptable as a substitute therefor.

2. Syrup, of a fair quality, is made of corn under this patent, and may be to any extent. We do not consider it so intensely sweet as cane or maple syrup of equal density, but we could detect no alloy or other fault in it. We should judge that one hundred gallons of corn syrup are about equal to seventy-five of equally thick cane syrup. The color of the two does not materially differ.

3. The starch of the corn is separated for syrup precisely as it is for the production of the edible corn starch of commerce. Beyond that point we did not observe the process; but presume the transmutation of starch into sugar is akin to that whereby alcohol is obtained from grain.

4. Mr. Ockershausen says that a bushel of corn yields three gallons of syrup, worth seventy-five cents per gallon. The residuum (gluten, bran, &c.,) sells at twenty cents per bushel for feed.

How far the company consider their invention or process a success, and whether they still hope to produce unexceptionable sugar from corn, we did not enquire; but we believe they are satisfied that syrup from corn is a fixed fact, and one of decided importance. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

Sheep Essential to Good Farming.

Lieut. Gov. Stanton, of Ohio, in a speech at the late Wool Growers' Convention, said, in investigating the subject of levying duties on wool while he was in Congress, a few years ago, he found a very voluminous report made by a committee of the House of Lords in 1829, on the question of the growth and manufacture of wool in Great Britian, with the effect of duties on manufactured and unmanufactured wool imported into the Kingdom. He says:

"One thing that struck me very forcibly was that all farmers testified that sheep-raising was absolutely indispensable to successful farming; that their manure was necessary to preserve the fertility of the soil; and that without them the whole Kingdom would in a few generations be reduced to utter barrenness and sterility. It is in this view that I regard sheep-raising in this country as more important to the ultimate and permanent prosperity of the country than on account of the present profits. Whatever else may happen, we cannot permit this virgin soil and these beautiful fields of ours to be reduced to barrenness by the time they pass into the hands of our children and grandchildren. Their fertility must be preserved at all hazards, even at the expense of present profit."

Brain vs. Muscle.

The commencement of the new year is the proper time for the farmer to apportion work for the current year. If no system has been adopted heretofore, it is high time to begin; if it has been the habit to work upon a plan, there is no better time to look after, alter, revise and improve it, so that it may be applicable to the present necessities, alterations and changes that are constantly taking place about us.

The past four years has been a term of constantly increasing inflation. As prices advance, gold begins to disappear, until it is finally lost sight of altogether as a circulating medium in the moneyed transactions. As farmers were among the first to profit by the increase in prices, so they are the first to feel the reaction, especially in the decreased values of coarse grains; pork is depressed, and beef cattle least of all. The cause of this latter is the destruction of stock in the south, excessive consumption, lessening the growing stock in the north, the epidemic in Europe, and the fact that ten hogs can be produced as quickly as one beef animal. There is also a strong effort being made by buyers to keep the price of food producing animals depressed, that they may reap greater profits; in fact it is a fight between the buyers and sellers. Ear corn is dull in Chicago at 35c. per bushel of 75 lbs; well fatted steers are worth $7,00 to $7,25 per head, and heavy fat hogs are worth $8,75 to $9,00 per head: a bushel of corn will make from six to twelve lbs. of pork according to the manner in which it is the cheapest to pay freight on, his corn, or hogs, and the same will hold good in cattle; make your stock *fully fat*, even if you do not get as much per lb. for it by and by as now. But the east and Europe must be fed, England is now importing slaughtered animals, and a trade once established, seldom goes backward, except from violent causes. If farmers will hold out long enough, the price of animal food must rise, and the equilibrium be again established between this and other necessaries of life; that is, it will no longer take a bushel of corn in Chicago, to buy a yard of common calico.

It is a vulgar, but perhaps othodox saying that "you must fight the devil with fire." Combinations and monopolies succeed by means of brain work, therefore, fight brain with brain. From the brain proceeds thought, which is latent force, brought out by careful study and thinking. A certain farmer whose crops were the admiration of the country, was asked by a neighbor what he manured with? "Brains," was the answer. "Lord, man!" queried the inquirer after knowledge, "where did ye find brains enough?" These are but types of men; one puts his brain to its legitimate use, thinking—the other man's brain occupies simply a place in his skull which would otherwise have been nature's abhorrence, a vacuum. The successful farmer must think, manure his farm with brains, systematize, lay plans for the future and work by them. Is your farm bleak and exposed? Plant shelter belts. It is both warmer in winter and cooler in summer about trees; forests nourish springs, equalize the temperature, protect man and beast from chilling blasts of wind, and are very pleasant in the shape of stove wood to have well housed summer and winter; corn as fuel may be a necessity in some new sections of country at present, but should betoken a lack of brains ten years hence.

Use only the best is a good motto in buying implements, examine critically the working parts, and select those that are best; so with animals, breed good ones, if you cannot have a whole herd, at least buy one, two, or ten if able. Above all, breed only to the best males in cattle. Durhams south and Devons north, is a good dividing line. Breed large, able horses, with dash of staunch, thorough blood in them. Improve your swine, sheep and even your barn yard fowls. Lay out a garden, protect it from cold winds, plant it, tend it, and eat of the produce therof in thankfulness of heart. Allow your wives and daughters to cultivate flowers; it will make both them and their sons love home. Rear up your sons and daughters in habits of temperance, truth and honest labor. Beautify the earth which was given us to tend, that when another year rolls around, and we again greet each other, we may all say that we have made *progress.—Prairie Farmer.*

Cows---Affections of the Udder.

Previous to 1858, my cows were affected from year to year, during the milking season, with, as I supposed, the "cow pox," and so troublesome was it, that in August, of that year, I was induced to describe it as follows: "At first, raised spots upon the udder, between the teats, and upon the teats. In rubbing the fingers over them, they feel like hard lumps, of various sizes; and handling, at this stage, appears to cause pain to the animal affected. This lasts a few days, and is followed by a lessening and softening of the lumps, and the formation of watery pustules. This stage is followed by suppurating sores, that continue for some days, and terminate as is usual with old sores. But little tenderness is manifest in connection with the second and third stages. Each cow is affected in this way, several times in the course of the milking season."

In response to the publication of the foregoing, there were two courses of treatment suggested—one strictly local in its application, while the other was directed to the circulation and condition of the system. After reflecting upon the subject, in connection with these suggestions, I decided upon the following course, viz., salt and sulphur mixed, and given daily in moderate quantity, for several days, alternating with saltpetre and salt mixed, one part petre and five of salt—a lap to each cow, daily, for two weeks—then again sulphur and salt for several days, after which, petre and salt again as before. This I continued through several weeks—until they were dried off for the season. A little before the cows were to "come in" in the spring I resumed the use of the petre and salt. Immediately on their calving, I gave them a more generous supply of petre for a few days. This practice seemed to have the desired effect—the cows being entirely free ever since; and not only that, but also free from "garget," which before had been a trouble of no small magnitude with some of my best cows.

I have settled into the belief that it is easier to prevent than to cure; and that for cows, nitrate of potash, (saltpetre) judiciously used, is a good preventive against affections of the udder, also of milk fever—this, however, is probably often induced by too high keeping, which no remedy can effectually counteract. Cows should be generously fed, but not extravagantly, with grain or meal, as, I think, some are.—A. in *Country Gentleman.*

Economy of Horse Labor.

Mr. E. S. Lenox addressed a short letter to the New York Farmers' Club on the importance of economizing the strength of the horse, and of treating those animals with greater kindness and care in driving. To this end he inquired, what are the best hours in the day for working horses on mowing machines? He also recommended that there be attached to the side of the track board, next to the standing grass, an arm corresponding to the one on the opposite side, the two

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, April 26, 1866.

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NOTICES.

Mr. JAS. STURGIS is now on a collecting and canvassing tourin Kennebec County.

Mr. SAMUEL P. CARR will visit subscribers in Knox County during the month of April.

Mr. V. DARLING will visit subscribers in Cumberland County during the month of April.

Southern Testimony.

The testimony taken before the Committee on Reconstruction in regard to the condition and prevailing sentiments of the people of Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, has been published at length. It is too long to publish in detail in our columns, and we therefore give as brief and concise an abstract as we may, consistently with the importance of the subject, that our readers may be able to judge of the kind and degree of loyalty which in the opinion of President Johnson should entitle these States to resume their former relations to the Government.

The accounts from Arkansas are more favorable than those received from other rebel States. The people are so energetically at work that the Governor declares "in most of the counties every foot of cleared land will be cultivated;" that most of those who participated in the rebellion have fled, and those who remain manifest a genuine contrition; and as many Union officers and soldiers are busily at work raising cotton, with the intention of making Arkansas their permanent home, the work of reconstruction is rapidly and steadily progressing. The freedmen generally are paid twenty-five dollars per month and many of their children are being educated. All classes appear to be contented, thriving and prosperous. This desirable result is accounted for on the ground stated by one of the witnesses, that "there was a good loyal element in Arkansas—better than in any other Southern State."

From Mississippi the accounts are of a widely different character. The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the Southern part of that State testifies that "in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, after Lee's surrender, where contracts were made with the negroes for their labor, at the end of the year they were driven off without payment or a division of the crop." Judge Sharkey, the late Provisional Governor of the State, attributes the industrial troubles in part to the interference of officers of the Freedmen's Bureau," who are disposed to "speculate on white and black;" and he advances the theory that the negroes "are destined to extinction." In his testimony he clearly shows how little protection freedmen obtain from the local authorities, as well as the insincerity of the professions of loyalty not only by his reference to the act of the late Legislature forbidding them to lease or hold property, but by his statement that the Judges and other officers of the State are nearly all secessionists.

From Alabama the testimony is very discouraging. Gen. Chetlain, who resided in the State for three months, up to January last, declares that the colored people are so much disliked that "in some localities they are treated brutally, robbed on the highway and frequently killed;" and that "kidnapping negroes in Central and Southern Alabama, and sending them to Cuba has been carried on for some months past." He also expresses the belief that "a majority of the people have but little love for the Union, and are no more loyal now than they were two years ago." General Swaine, who has been Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau since August last, characterizes a series of laws passed by the Legislature last winter as a provision for the "re-enactment of slavery in all particulars, except the sale of persons." The bills were vetoed by Gov. Parsons and the popular opposition to liberty and union has had to contest itself with "a social ostracism towards northern emigrants and army officers," the brutal destruction of four colored churches where schools for colored children were established, and with frequent kidnapping and killing inoffensive and unprotected negroes.

Georgia is no exception to the general disloyalty that exists in the Southern States. A rebel surgeon from Atlanta testifies that "the people there expect payment for their slaves and for destruction of property by the war," and that "at some future day there will be a sort of compromise by which the Southern States will be relieved of their shore of the federal debt as compensation for their losses." Vice President Stephens in his testimony, contends that the right of representation reverted to the seceding States as soon as their armed resistance was subdued, and that in his judgment they will neither sanction a change in the basis of apportionment for representation in Congress, nor grant an extension of suffrage to the colored race, as a condition precedent to re-admission to the Union. He claims for the rebel States the right to exclude the freedmen from the ballot, and the right to count those freedmen as population, so so that they may manage to obtain double the number of Congressmen which are allotted to an equal voting population of the loyal States. Mr. Stephens repeatedly and emphatically affirmed for himself and the people of Georgia a belief in the doctrine of the sovereignty of the State and the right of secession, although now compelled to submit to the superior power of the Federal Government.

With testimony like this before them, and doctrines like these avowed in their presence by the leading men of the South, the duty of Congress cannot be doubtful. The Government must insist upon such guaranties as shall secure the country against the influence of such pernicious dogmas in the future. In these fatal heresies lie all the guilt and all the iniquity of the rebellion. They brought upon the nation the infinite sorrows and sufferings of a civil war. They hastened the flower and strength of American manhood to untimely graves. They filled every city in the land with mourning, and every village with memorials of bereavement and death. They harrassed American commerce, and as long as they were an inspiring influence in the rebellion nearly banished the American flag from the seas. They imposed a debt upon the nation which will be a burden upon its prosperity long after the grave shall have closed over the authors of the mischief. They assailed the foundations of republican liberty, and wanted nothing but success to have built upon its ruins a more absolute and wicked despotism than ever before existed upon the earth. Will the loyal people ever forget the humiliation, the anguish, the fever of indignant passion, the sickness of hope deferred, the alternations of faith and fear, the insulted honor, the cruelty, the constant peril, or any of the incidents of that awful conflict, from the firing upon Sumter to the murder of President Lincoln. There can be but one answer. The men who plunged the nation into the horrors of such a conflict, and who now demand for their States an equal participation in the legislation of the country, must submit to all the conditions which the patriotism and wisdom of a loyal Congress shall impose upon them.

PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES. The flying naval squadron for duty in the eastern waters has been determined upon and is to consist of the side wheel steamers, De Soto, nine guns, flagship; iron clad Miantonomah, four guns; double ender Shamrock, seven guns; double ender Ashuelot, seven guns; side wheel steamer Augusta, nine guns; double ender Winooski, seven guns, and steamer Don, seven guns. The squadron will be commanded by Commodore Boggs, with the rank of acting rear admiral.

The squadron is to leave for rendezvous at Eastport, by the 30th inst., and will remain at that place until the Fenian excitement is at an end, after which it will proceed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay Chaleur and other points on the British North American coast to protect American fishing vessels.

☞ Washington correspondents state that the Ways and Means Committee are ready to report the new tax bill which will reduce the amount of internal revenue to be raised $75,000,000.

TAXATION OF BANK SHARES. We have received a communication from a town assessor inquiring whether State bank shares are taxable in cases where the capital of the bank is invested in United States securities; and also inquiring whether National bank shares are taxable in towns where the owners reside. We are advised that shares in *State* banks are assessed to the owner in the town where he is an inhabitant. He is not exempted by the investment of the capital of the bank in United States securities. Persons whose residences are in other States, or are unknown, are assessed in the town where the bank is located. We are further advised that shares in *National* banks are only assessed in the towns where the banks are located. Whether they could be assessed at all, was, until very recently, a disputed question, but the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States have just promulgated a decision that "the States possess the power to tax the whole of the interest of the shareholder in the shares held by him in these associations, within the limit prescribed by the act authorizing their organization." The "limit prescribed" is included in the following words:

"*Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of the said Associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority *at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere*, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State; *Provided, further*, That the tax so imposed under the laws of any State upon the shares of any of the Associations authorized by this act *shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under authority of the State where such Association is located.*"

The "limit prescribed," it would seem, exempts from taxation shares in National banks owned by persons who do not reside where the banks in which they own stock are located. If the laws shall be allowed to stand as they are, we may expect that shares in National banks will not be a great while in working into hands of non-residents exclusively.

☞ We are glad to learn that Capt. Charles A. Boutelle, late of the United States Navy, has purchased the elegant house on State Street, recently owned and occupied by W. J. Kilburn, Esq., with the intention of becoming a resident of this city. Our citizens will welcome him among us with great satisfaction. By way of introduction, we give the following brief sketch of his services as an officer of the U. S. Navy during the war:

Capt. Boutelle was appointed Acting Master, April 5th, 1862, and continued in active service until the 14th of January last, when he was honorably discharged at his own request. During this period he served, first in the Charlestown Navy Yard, as pupil and Assistant in the School of Instruction, then in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in U. S. Steamer, "Paul Jones," as Navigator and Divisional Officer, participating in the blockade of Charleston Harbor, and in the same vessel as Flag Ship of Southern Division, led in the bombardment of the 11 gun Fort on St. John's River, Fla. He commanded the Marine Battery co-operating with the Army, in the capture and occupation of Jacksonville, Fla., and participated afterward in the recapture of the same city. His vessel led the expedition to Darien, Ga., destroying the town, and subsequently engaged the rebel batteries on Morris Island, and the rebel ironclad "Chicora," off Charleston Bar. In June, 1863, he was accidentally wounded and sent North. In September, 1863, he was ordered to United States Steamer "Sassacus," the first of the new double-enders, and one of the fastest vessels yet built, as Navigator, Drill and Ordinance Officer. In this vessel, on the off shore blockade of Wilmington, N. C., during the first four days, two large and swift steamers, ("Nutfield" and "Wild Dayrell,") were run on shore, boarded, and destroyed, with their valuable cargoes, which would have yielded more than half a million dollars of prize money could they have been saved. The "Sassacus" was ordered to Fortress Monroe to co-operate with the expected forward movement of Gen. Grant, when information was received of the destruction of gunboats by the rebel ram in North Carolina, and the "Sassacus" was immediately dispatched to Albemarle Sound, with orders to attack the ironclad, and on the 5th May, 1864, assisted by other gunboats, the rebel ram Albemarle and her consort were engaged. The "Sassacus," after capturing the gunboat "Bombshell," rammed the ironclad and disabled her, receiving a rebel shot through her own boiler, which resulted in the scalding of twenty-six men. For his gallant conduct in this action, Capt. Boutelle was promoted and ordered as First Lieutenant of U. S. Steamer "Eutaw," which towed the monitor "Tecumseh" to Pensacola, and on the return of this vessel North he was ordered to the command of U. S. Steamer "Nyanza" of the West Gulf Squadron. He took active part in the naval operations before Mobile, and his was the first naval vessel to reach the city through the obstructions. He was sent up the Tombigbee to scout on the track of retreating confederate gunboats, and captured a steamer with its load of cotton, and fifty sailors and marines of the rebel navy, and afterwards took his vessel to Montgomery, Ala., four hundred and thirty-seven miles above Mobile. Subsequently he was placed in command of a naval force in Mississippi Sound, and water communications between New Orleans and Mobile, where he continued in service until the end of the war.

THE VILLAGE DISTRICT SCHOOLS. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Village District, held April 21, 1866, teachers were elected, and schools assigned them as follows:

High School—F. A. Waterhouse, Principal; Miss Hannah Holway, Assistant.

Grammar School—J. A. Andrews, Principal; Miss Sarah M. Phillips, Assistant.

Intermediate Schools—Grove Street, Miss S. Louise Gilman; Chapel St., Miss Achsa L. Woodward; Winthrop St., Miss Mary S. Keene; Crosby St., Miss Ellen M. Landers; Kendall St., Miss Emma Woodbury.

Primary Schools—Grove Street, Miss Abby J. Pitts; Winthrop St., Miss Annie R. Wheeler; Crosby St., Miss Carrie S. Hodges; Kendall St., Miss Mary F. Phinney.

The first term of the next school year will commence on Wednesday, May 2d, and continue nine weeks.

FREE BRIDGE MEETING. A public meeting of the citizens of Augusta, the largest ever assembled in this city, was held at the new Granite Hall on Saturday afternoon last, to consider the question of making the Kennebec Bridge free. Hon. S. Caldwell, the Mayor, was chosen Moderator, and Chas. E. Hayward, Clerk. The call having been read, a resolution was offered, declaring as the sense of the meeting that the bridge should be made free without unreasonable delay.—Considerable discussion ensued upon the proper wording of the resolution to facilitate the object in view, and several amendments were offered, all of which were rejected, and the resolution as originally offered, was adopted by an overwhelming majority. It now only remains for the City Council to carry out the expressed wishes of the people. We have no doubt it will be done "without unreasonable delay.'

☞ The Health Officers of this city have issued a notice to the inhabitants notifying and requiring them to remove all sources of filth and other causes of sickness and disease from the premises owned or occupied by them on or before the 30th day of April inst. Neglecting or refusing to do so will subject each delinquent to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and the cost of removing the nuisance by the city authorities. We are glad to notice this movement and hope not only that it will be thoroughly prosecuted by the health officers, but that our citizens will also give their co-operation to the work. Nothing should be left undone to secure our city against a visit from the cholera this summer.

☞ The travelling public will be glad to learn that Walter Hatch, Esq., for many years a popular conductor on the Portland & Kennebec Railroad, and for several months occupying the position of Train Manager, was appointed at a meeting of the Directors in this city, on the 16th inst., as Superintendent of the road. It is an appointment eminently fit to be made. No better man could be found for the position.

☞ Thirty-two buildings at Cony U. S. Hospital will be sold at auction on the premises on Thursday next, April 26, at 9 o'clock A. M., together with a lot of Quartermaster's property. The sale will afford an excellent opportunity for persons wishing to erect cheap tenements for rent or occupancy. They are greatly needed in this city.

THE FENIANS ON THE BORDER. Nothing has occurred during the past week to justify any serious apprehension of a Fenian invasion of the Provinces. Our government has despatched troops to Eastport and Calais in sufficient force, it is believed to prevent any disturbance of the peace between the two countries, and Gen. Meade has been sent thither to assume the military direction of affairs. He arrived at Eastport on Thursday last, with a detachment of the 1st regiment of U. S. Artillery in the steamer Regulator form Portland, and without landing proceeded up the St. Croix to Calais. Adjutant General Hodsdon left Eastport on the same day on his return to Augusta, having ascertained that no immediate occasion exists for any action on the part of the State authorities. Public meetings continued to be held at which the speakers are eloquent over the wrongs of Ireland, but declare their intention not to violate the laws of the United States. Their object in thus assembling is to prevent the establishment of a monarchy in the British Provinces, as foreshadowed in the scheme of confederation now being urged upon the people of those provinces. If those opposed to the measure in the Provinces were to revolt on account of it, the Fenians were ready to step in and assist them in doing so. It was declared to be the intention of the Fenians to remain on the border until the confederation question was settled. The fishery question was another which the Fenians would see was justly settled, which could only be when the British gave up her unwarrantable claims.

The special correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, now on the ground, sends the following despatches:

EASTPORT, April 19. The Fenian excitement still continues, but is mostly confined to the other side of the border. It is the current opinion that the reports that have been and are being daily sent over the wires for public information are the productions of those in the Fenian interest, as they are either gross exaggerations or willful misrepresentations.

The steamer Regulator brought Major General Meade this morning with staff, numbering five officers, two orderlies and a citizen clerk, together with a detachment of one hundred and fifty men of United States artillery. On arriving Gen. Meade received a salute from Fort Sullivan. He did not land, but proceeded at eleven o'clock up the river to Calais, where he will remain until this evening, when he will return and establish his headquarters in this city for the present at a private house.

Adjutant General Hodsdon left this afternoon by boat for Portland, his time being limited by the Governor. Brevet Major General Charles H. Smith, late of U. S. V., will represent the Commander-in-Chief during the present emergency, unless some extraordinary contingency should arise.

It is quite probable that the presence of Gen. Meade and staff, with a detachment of U. S. Artillery, may render unnecessary any military movements on the part of the State authorities. English troops are arriving and being distributed at various points between St. John and St. Stephens. Four regiments are to be stationed at and between those points. Her Majesty's steamship Duncan, carrying eighty-one guns, and the flagship of Admiral Hope, are to-day landing at St. Andrews with 17th Regiment of Regulars, from Halifax. She brought 1100 troops, including marines.

The gunboat Fawn, carrying seventeen guns, also lying off St. Andrews, which arrived yesterday, has on board, and will land, a full horse battery of Armstrong guns.

The gunboat Rosario, carrying sixteen guns, left St. Andrews this forenoon and went up the river to St. Stephens with Gov. Gordon and suite, Admial Hope and other general officers. Gen. Doyle who has command of the forces in Canada is expected in a few days. Two other English warships are hourly expected at St. Andrews, the Simoom and Tamar. The former has been landing troops at St. John recently from Malta.

The alleged Fenian arms that were captured on board the schooner F. A. Pray by the U. S. gunboat Ashuelot, by order of Gen. Meade, are being taken out for deposit in fort Sullivan. Twenty cases of these muskets were stolen last night by unknown parties, supposed to be Fenians.

One of the Fenian leaders, W. C. Kerrigan, who professes to be a New York merchant, appeared at the Custom House this morning and made a verbal protest against the seizure of the arms, claiming that they were his private property. Since then has reduced his protest to writing.

The Collector of this port received a letter from a responsible source in Robbinston this forenoon to the effect that the Fenians in that place were being drilled daily and openly. Their officers are dressed in United States uniform. Forty-five Fenians it is reported, are collected at the point. One of the English gunboats stationed at Robbinston threateus, so it is said, that if the Fenians make any demonstrations in that place, to shell the houses where they board.

United States Commissioner Downes of Machias is here at the request of the Provincial Govern to enforce the neutrality laws. Gen. Killian, Secretary of the Fenian Treasury, claims to be here to protest American citizens employed in the fisheries.

Six fishing vessels put in here to-day, having been driven from the fishing grounds by the English authorities.

ANOTHER CHOLERA SHIP AT NEW YORK. The British steamship Virginia, from Liverpool 4th inst., arrived at New York on Wednesday last, with 1043 passengers. The cholera appeared among the passengers when the vessel was eight days out, and from 100 to 200 persons were attacked, of whom 37 died, and 21 or 22 are now sick—11 of which are doubtful cases. All the other passengers are reported convalescent.—The disease is entirely among the steerage passengers, a large proportion of whom are Germans, and it is supposed they brought the cholera on board. The mortality among them had been greater than among the Irish or English passengers. The vessel is now at the lower quarantine anchorage, and no communication is allowed between her and the shore.

Later reports state that the cholera is increasing on the steamship Virginia at a fearful rate, thirty-three new cases having occurred. Ten were buried on Friday, and five more died on the same day. The hospital ship at quarantine is capable of holding only seventy-five persons, and there are sixty-seven now on board. No other accommodations have as yet been made.

☞ Now is the time to procure fruit trees and shrubbery for setting out in orchards and gardens.—We refer our readers to the advertisements of nursery men in Maine and elsewhere for information which we have no doubt will be for their advantage. We would call special attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. W. Adams, whose nursery establishment at Westbrook is so well and favorably known. He has in his catalogue of fruit trees, an exceedingly fine-grained and delicious early pear called Clapp's Favorite, said to rival the Bartlett in size, and excelling it in quality, hardiness and beauty. Mr. Adams has kindly sent us several trees of this variety of which we shall take pleasure in making a trial and in reporting the result.

☞ The introduction of gymnastic exercises in all of our colleges, should put to the blush those who think physical labor should form no part of the programme in the Agricultural College. Go into our colleges now, and you will see no cadaverous, lantern-jawed, blear-eyed, dyspeptic looking young men, as formerly, —all half or three-fourths dead for want of exercise. On the contrary, you will see them as a whole, full of muscle and vigor, created by their gymnastic sports. The only complaint we have heard was from a President of one of our colleges, that the students could climb lightning rods better than formerly. We believe in physical labor everywhere.

FIRE AT RIVERSIDE. On Wednesday night last, about ten o'clock, the dwelling house of Merrill Lee, at Riverside, Vassalboro', was discovered to be on fire. The house was unoccupied, but some repairs having been in progress, a fire had been made in a stove in one of the rooms, and it is supposed to have communicated accidentally with the wood work.—Every effort was made by the neighbors to extinguish the flames, but without avail. The building was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $1400—insured in the New York Home Office for $700.

☞ The owners of the cotton factory in Brunswick are laying the foundations for an extension of their present building, so that it will be one of the largest buildings in the State. Efforts are in progress to purchase the water power on the Topsham side for the erection of factories. It is a splendid privilege, and there is no earthly reason why that town should not have a population of twenty thousand inhabitants. Brother Tenney must stir them up a little to their own advantages.

PORTLAND AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD. On and after Monday next, the early Monday morning and late Saturday evening trains will be resumed. Train leaves Augusta for Portland and Boston at half past 5 A. M. on Mondays only, and leaves Portland for Augusta at 8 o'clock, P. M. on Saturdays only, connecting with the train from Boston.

☞ Some of our young people who are ambitious of histrionic distinction, have formed themselves into a dramatic association under the name of the "Eureka Club," and will give a public exhibition at the new Granite Hall, on Tuesday evening, next week. See their advertisement in another column.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH. The President was waited upon on Wednesday last by a delegation of soldiers, to express their thanks for his recent order directing that in the future appointment of employees in the several departments of the government, preference should be given to the men who had honorably served in the army and navy. The following is a specimen of the speech made by him on that occasion, and in allusion to the large majority of Congress who have seen reason to differ from him in regard to his policy of reconstruction:

"And now I want to know why it is that the whole train of slanderers, calumniators and traducers have been barking and snapping at my heels. (Cheers.) Why is it that they array themselves against me? Is it because I stand on the side of the people, and when I say the people, I include the soldiers and sailors? Why is it that they are arrayed in traducing and villifying and calumniating me? Where were they during the rebellion?

In the Senate I raised my voice against it, and when it was believed that it would be the interest of the nation and would assist in putting down the rebellion, did I not leave my place in the Senate—a place of ease emolument and distinction—and take my position where the enemy could be reached—and where men's lives were in danger? While I was thus exposed personally and publicly and in every way, some of my present traducers and calumniators, were far removed from the foe, and were enjoying ease and comfort.—But I care not for them. I care not for their slander and the foul whelps of sin that have been turned loose against me. I care not for all that; and let me tell you here to-day that, although pretty well advanced in life, I feel that I shall live long enough to live down the whole pack of traducers and slanderers. They have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs and all," come along, snapping and snarling at my heels; but I heed them not."

REWARDS TO THE CAPTURERS OF THE ASSASSINS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. The Secretary of War has sent to the House of Representatives a schedule of awards to the persons who were instrumental in the capture of the assassins of President Lincoln, and their accomplices, and also to the capturers of Jeff. Davis. The sum of $75,000 is awarded the parties effecting the arrest of Booth and Herold, for the apprehension of Atzerodt $25,000; of Payne $10,000; of Jeff. Davis $100,000. The awards are as follows:

For the arrest of Booth and Herold: Brig. Gen L. C. Baker, $3750; Capt. E. P. Doherty, 16th N. Y. Cavalry, $7500; E. J. Conger, detective, 4000; Luther B. Baker, detective $4000; Sergeant Boston Corbett, 16th N. Y. Cavalry, $2546; Andrew Wandell, $2545; Corporals Charles Timmer, Michael Uriah, John Winter, Herman Newgarten, John Walz, Oliver Lorpax and Michael Hermsly, 16th New York Cavalry, $2091 each. The remainder of the reward is distributed among 17 privates of the same regiment.

For the arrest of Atzerodt: to Major Artman, 113th Penn. Volunteers, $1250; Sergeant Germnill, 1st Delaware Cavalry, $3598. The remainder of the $25,000 is distributed among seven others.

For the arrest of Payne: Brig. Gen. H. H. Wells, Provost Marshal, $625, Col. H. Scott, Special Commissioner, $525; Brevet Major H. W. Smith, A. A. G. $2500; Richard Morgan, chief assistant to Col. Scott, $1796; Wm. M. Werwensteeb, assistant to Col. Scott, $1436; Ely Devoe, detective, Charles H. Mesch, detective, and Thomas Sampson, detective, each $1500 75.

The reward for the arrest of Jefferson Davis, offered by the President in his proclamation of May 2, in which it is set forth that the sum of $100,000 would be paid for the arrest, within the limits of the United States, so that he could be brought to trial. The award is to Col. Pritchard, $10,000; to Captains John C. Hathaway and Charles F. Hudson, $729,60 each; to First Lieutenants Ripley, Palmer, Bentell, Bucher, Stuben, Fish and Haselton, and Second Lieutenants Treat, Bennett, Rickford, Southwick, Russerton, Remington and Murphy, $555,85 each. Three others receive $660, one $555, one $271, one $229, and ten $250 each; fifty-one receive $25 each, and about five hundred receive from $1 66 to $1 87 each.

THE FREEDMEN OF THE SOUTH. The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Florida has transmitted a report to the Bureau. He states that he has labored to prevent any collision, as far as possible, between the military and civil authorities of the State. He called the attention of Gov. Walker to the provisions of section 12th of an act entitled An act prescribing additional punishments for commission of offenses against the State and for other purposes, which provides for disarming freedmen of their private arms. He urged upon the Governor that it was unconstitutional, both as regards the United States and the State constitutions, and desired to have the decision of competent authority in the case. The Governor hesitated, and Gen. Foster informed him that the disarming of the negroes must cease, either through civil or military action. The opinion of the Attorney General has been called for, who decided that the provisions of the section were unconstitutional.

General Davis Tilson, Ass't Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, has sent to each agent of the bureau a list of questions which they are directed to answer, including the following:

Whether the civil authorities endeavor to arrest and punish those who wrong or abuse the freedmen, and if so, whether they generally succeed in punishing the guilty?

Whether the service of an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau is necessary to secure justice to the freed people, and if the bureau was removed, whether the civil authorities would protect their rights?

Also, whether in their opinion, the tone and temper of the whites are improving towards the freed people? and if they think the time is approaching when the control of the freed people may be safely entrusted to them?

THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER. The Grand Jury have found a true bill of indictment against Anton Probst for the murder of the Deering family. Probst confesses to having murdered the boy Cary, but charges another man with killing the rest of the family. It is believed, however that the entire fiendish transaction was perpetrated by him alone. Statements that he has made concerning the complicity of another party have proved false. A carpet bag which he said was taken by his confederate was found at a saloon whose keeper identifies him as the man who left it there, and it contained Probst's army discharge papers. He has also been identified by a watchmaker as having offered a gold watch for sale, although he says his accomplice took the watch. He appeared very cool and unconcerned when arrested and while giving his account of the murders

☞ Our readers will please notice the advertisement of the *Commercial College* of the Edward Little Institute at Auburn. We recently visited this College, and were exceedingly gratified at the facilities afforded there to young men for acquiring a good commercial education. The student enters almost immediately upon a practical course, embracing all kinds of business. There is nothing like it for young men. Theory and practice go hand in hand, under the most accomplished teachers, and when the student leaves such a school, he has the equivalent of a good capital of his own.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS IN MAINE. Mr. Blaine, the energetic and indefatigable representative of this District has procured the insertion of a provision in the River and Harbor bill directing the Secretary of War to cause surveys to be made of the Kennebec river above Gardiner, and the Penobscot river above Hampden, with a view to improving the navigation of those rivers by the general government. It is estimated that twenty-five thousand dollars to each river will materially improve their respective channels.

CONVENTION OF MAINE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. A call, signed by officers and soldiers, is published for a mass convention of those who have honorably served in the army and navy during the late war, to be holden in Bangor on the 16th day of May next, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of their interests, and to organize a permanent State Union, in accordance with the plan of the Soldiers and Sailors National Union.

THE PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION. A Washington dispatch to the New York *Express* says that the Reconstruction Committee have agreed that the Constitution must be so amended, that hereafter no State shall make any distinction on account of color; after July 4th, 1876, the negroes shall have the right to vote; there shall be representation between 1866 and 1876 for colored persons not allowed to vote, and that the Southern States may be represented on these terms by taking the test oath prescribed by Congress.

☞ The following gentlemen have been appointed by Governor Cony as Commissioners from Maine to the World's Fair at Paris: Thomas S. Lang of Vassalboro', Franklin Muzzy of Bangor, and Charls A. Shaw of Biddeford.

☞ Major Jeremiah Fenno, of Bangor, Paymaster in the U. S. Army, has been brevoted Lieut. Col., for faithful and meritorious service during the late war.

☞ See advertisement "Money to be Saved."

Editor's Table.

WEBSTER'S NEW ILLUSTRATED QUARTO DICTIONARY. We have received from the publishers, G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass., some specimen pages of Webster's New Illustrated Royal Quarto Dictionary Unabridged. This great work has been recently revised and enlarged by the addition of many thousand words to its vocabulary, not found in any other dictionary. The pictorial department now numbers over three thousand illustrations, executed in the highest style of art, and far more numerous, larger and finer than are found in any other work of the kind published in this country. Webster's Dictionary has been so long before the public, and has received such unqualified endorsement from a large majority of the leading scholars and writers of this country and Great Britain, that our humble approval can add but little to the volume of testimony to its great superiority and usefulness. By almost universal consent it is the acknowledged ultimate authority in definition, orthography and pronunciation, and is recognized as the preeminently standary philological work in nearly all the colleges and schools in the land. We cannot better sum up its excellences and merits than in the language of Prof. M. Stearns, the Principal of one of the leading educational institutions of the country:

"In copiousness of vocabulary, meeting the demands of a growing language,—in completeness of derivation, almost exhausting the pedigree of each word,—in definition and example perfecting the work in which Dr. Webster has stood so long unrivaled,—in orthography and pronunciation, removing objections which may perhaps have been fairly urged against earlier editions,—in fullness and appropriateness of illustration, far surpassing any thing yet attained,—and in mechanical execution excelling all former efforts of the enterprising publishers, it leaves nothing to be desired by the scholar or the business man; certainly no parent can do a wiser thing for his children in process of education, than to place this work where it will be constantly accessible to them."

THE MAY MAGAZINES. We have received from the publishers the May number of each of the following magazines, all of them possessing peculiar merits and excellencies which richly entitle them to the favor and patronage of the public.

Harpers' New Monthly Magazine. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Chas. A. Pierce, Augusta. Price $4 per annum.

Hours at Home. Devoted to religious and useful literature. Published by Charles Scribner & Co., New York. For sale in Augusta by Chas. A. Pierce. Price $3 per annum.

Godey's Lady's Book. Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. Price $3 per annum.

Peterson's Lady's National Magazine. Published by Chas. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. Price $2 per annum.

The Lady's Friend. A monthly magazine of literature and fashion. Published by Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. Price $2,50 per annum.

Arthur's Home Magazine. Published by T. S. Arthur & Co. Price $2,50 per annum.

Beadle's Monthly. A Magazine for To-day. Published by Beadle & Co., New York. Price $3 per annum.

Our Young Folks. An Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Price $2 per annum.

THE GALAXY. We have received the first number of this new fortnightly magazine, whose advent was heralded in our columns a week or two since. If the promise contained in this number is an earnest of its future excellence, we can safely predict its success, with the American public. It is elegantly printed and illustrated, and the contributions to its pages are by writers of established reputation. The number contains the first three chapters of Anthony Trollope's new novel, "The Claverings," three chapters of "Archie Lovell," by Amelia Edwards, and other articles of much ability and interest. For sale by the booksellers and news agents at 25 cents per number.

THE TRIAL OF GEE THE REBEL PRISON KEEPER.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* learns from a gentleman just arrived from Salisbury, N. C., that the trial of Major Gee for cruelty to Union prisoners, before a military court there will not be concluded for several weeks. The following facts are stated in regard to the matter:

"On the appearance of the President's proclamation the prisoner's counsel moved to quash the indictment, affirming that the war now being officially declared at an end, there was no occasion for going back and holding the participants in it to account for their conduct. The court, however, declined to consider the motion.

Abundant evidence has been presented of the horrible cruelties and barbarities inflicted upon the Union prisoners at Salisbury. In fact, judging from the ratio of deaths, they were in a much worse condition than those at Andersonville. Of some sixty thousand confined in the loathsome stockades at the latter place, some twelve thousand died; whereas, of a total of between nine and ten thousand Union soldiers imprisoned at Salisbury, over five thousand perished from starvation and disease, and are now 'buried outside of the garrison;' and yet the prosecution has not been able thus far in the trial to trace the cruelties directly to Major Gee, who was the post commandant. The general impression prevailing at Salisbury is that he will not be convicted. In case, however, the military commission do find him guilty, it is understood that the President will commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, or suspend it altogether. This is the opinion held by both the prosecution and the defence."

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE. While so much apprehensions is felt in regard to the advent of the Cholera into this country, any suggestions as to its prevention may not be amiss. A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says:

"While in India some three years ago, Dr. Brown of the Civil Service and physician of the jail at Hazrubaugh, (a short distance Northward from Calcutta) informed me that during the prevalence of Cholera in that district, he instituted a practice among the prisoners of having them eat during the twenty-four hours a teaspoonful of common table salt in addition to the usual quantity with their food, and in that institution there was a total immunity from Cholera during the prevailing epidemic. All the jails of the surrounding districts were more or less severely visited, and that at Hazrubaugh during previous visitations suffered particularly. Moreover the natives of the town, not inmates of the jail, were attacked to the same extent as on previous occasions. In this case no other precautionary measures were adopted which had not been tried before during the prevalence of epidemics, with the exception of the salt, to which may be fairly attributed remarkable prophylactic powers. Again the district of Noollah has never yet been visited by Cholera. It is totally unknown there except by reports from districts less fortunate. This place is surrounded by lands thoroughly impregnated with salt, and to this is attributed the immunity of Mooltan from the epidemic, which prevails in other parts of India to a greater or less extent every year. From this the inference may be fairly drawn that salt is a preventive of Cholera.

THE STATE BANKS. The Bangor *Whig* publishes the following list of Maine Banks whose liability to redeem thier bills has expired or will expire this year. All of them, however, are redeeming their currency in Boston:

Augusta Bank, Oct, 20; Auburn Bank, Feb. 11; Bank of the State of Maine, Feb. 1; Bank of Somerset, May 21; Bank of Winthrop, May 28; Bath Bank, July 14; Freeman's Bank, April 18; Granite Bank, July 21; International Bank, August 5; Kenduskeag Bank, Oct. 18; Lewiston Falls Bank, May 2; Long Reach Bank, Oct. 20; Maine Bank, Jan. 16; Marine Bank, Feb. 23; Market Bank, Sept, 23, 1865; Northern Bank, Oct, 17; Oakland Bank, Dec. 16; Orono Bank, March 29; Skowhegan Bank, April 30; State Bank, Jan. 1.

TO THE PUBLIC. Having met with such unexpected success in the sale of my Hungarian Balm, and having so many inquiring for and seeking after an article that will restore the gray hair to its natural color, I was determined to discover such an article, and after long and patient study, and frequent experiments, I have at last discovered a preparation that does restore the hair to its former color. My Banana Cream is a compound unlike any preparation that has ever been offered to the public. I claim it to be wholly an original compound, and all I ask of any one is to give it a try, and the money will positively be refunded if it does not do what I claim for it, if used according to directions. It is for sale by all the druggists throughout the country, and at J. M. Todd's, 74 Mid lle St., Portland, Me., to whom all orders must be addressed."

JUST THE WEATHER FOR YOUNG DUCKS, but very bad for consumptives and people predisposed to pulmonary weakness. To all such the spring season is very trying, and great care should be taken to keep the body dry and warm, and all irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes allayed at once. The soothing properties of Coe's Cough Balsam render it the consumptive's best friend, while all recent cases very readily yield to its curative power. It is pleasant, safe, sure and cheap.

NEVERMORE can the coarse gritty tooth powders and tooth-destroying chemical fluids find a place on the toilets of sensible people. The fragrant and preservative *Sozodont* has superseded them all.

American Life Drops,—and Asthma has but a name.

Diseased Scalps are by Root's Pestachine, cured.

DESTRUCTION OF A STEAMER AND LOSS OF LIFE. On Wednesday morning last, before daylight, the steamer City of Norwich, on her passage from Norwich to New York, was accidentally run into by a sailing vessel and disabled, the steamer soon after taking fire and was totally destroyed with the loss of ten of the passengers and crew. The pilot of the unfortunate steamer, Mr. H. L. Tracy, gives a detailed account of the distressing catastrophe as follows:

"Mr. Tracy states that about half-past three o'clock on Wednesday morning, while the steamer was pursuing her regular course, just opposite Huntington, L. I., he perceived, about one thousand feet from his port side, the shade of a dim light on the sail of a schooner coming toward the City of Norwich. He immediately hove the wheel to port, and slowed speed, stopped, and then backed the boat. But the sailing vessel continued straight ahead, and with terrible force struck the City of Norwich in her forward gangway, on the port side, tearing away her guards, and staving in her sides, sinking herself shortly afterward. He immediately blew three whistles, as a signal of distress to any vessels that might be in sight, or hearing distance, and endeavored to turn the head of the steamer toward Huntington beach, distant about two miles and a half, confiding in the strength of the forward water-tight bulk-head to keep the boat afloat until she could be run ashore. She careened, however, to port, and could

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Foreign News.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship City of New York from Liverpool April 4th and Queenstown 5th, arrived at New York on the 16th.

The Austro-Prussian situation is unchanged. There is nothing to confirm pacific news.

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments. The first next November, the second in March and the third in November, 1867.

PARIS, April 4. Regiments have been ordered to the camp of Chalons two months earlier than usual, and it is reported that France intends forming an army of observation with a view to the protection of the Rhine frontier.

FLORENCE, April 4. The journals declare that no military preparations are being made by Italy, and there is no question of concentrating troops at Bologna or any other points. The military movements have simply been occasioned by the ordinary requirements of service.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 4. The Brazilian mail has arrived.

The Brazilian Admiral with iron-clad gunboats and monitors had arrived at Corrientes. The allies had not yet attempted to cross the Parana for the invasion of Paraguay. The Paraguayans seemed determined to hold out, and their daring incursion having twice crossed the river in canoes and attacked the vanguard of the Argentines, show the resolute resistance the allied army might expect to encounter. The inactivity of the Brazilian squadron during these engagements caused serious complaints. It is understood that the passage of the Parana will be undertaken immediately and in all probability will only be effected with great loss to the allies.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamship Persia from Liverpool 7th, and Queenstown 8th of April, arrived at New York on the 19th.

Austrian and Prussian affairs are unchanged. Prussia is reported to be in a continued uncompromising attitude.

The Emperor of Russia has sent two notes to the sovereigns, it is reported, tendering mediation.

The political settlement on the German question, it is said, runs high in Paris, and it is positively re-asserted that France is quietly getting an army of observation together, and strengthening her garrisons.

The minor German States were arming. Count Bismarck is said to have declared that the pacific declaration of Count Kavalya on behalf of Austria, insufficient, and Prussia will continue her armaments.

According to another statement he had briefly replied to Kavalya's note justifying the movement of Prussia by those of Austria—but repudiating any idea of attacking Austria.

The Paris *Moniteur* confirms that statement that Baron Saillard's mission to Mexico was successful, and that arrangements for the return of the French troops in three divisions. The 1st in November next; the 2d in March, and the last in November, 1867, have been made. It is hoped this arrangement will be satisfactory to the U. S. Government.

The Paris correspondent of the *Observer* says France intends occupying Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other principal points, as a guarantee for the expenses of the expedition and security for French commercial interests.

The Russian reply to the Austrian note, created a very unfavorable impression at Vienna.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

TUESDAY, April 24, 1866.

[Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hodge & Co., C. H. Mullen & Co., and Cony & Farrar.]

Flour,	$8.75 to 17.50	Clear Salt Pork,	$20.00 to 22.00
Corn Meal,	1 10 to 1 20	Mutton ₩ lb,	9@ 12
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 1 50	Lamb ₩ lb,	9@ 12
Wheat,	none	Turkeys ₩ lb,	25 to 30
Rye,	1 00 to 1 15	Chickens ₩ lb,	20 to 25
Corn,	95 to 1 00	Clover Seed,	12½ to 20
Barley,	70 to 80	Hen Feathers,	65 to 75
Beans,	1 75 to 2 25	Red Top,	1 00 to 1 25
Oats,	60 to 60	Hay ₩ ton,	10 00 to 13 00
Potatoes,	50 to —	Lime,	1 75 to 2 00
Dried Apples,	14 to 18	Fleece Wool,	45 to 55
Cooking Apples,	75 to 1 00	Pulled Wool,	52 to 55
Butter,	43 to 45	Sheep Skins,	75 to 1 50
Cheese,	20 to 20	Hides,	6½ to 7
Eggs,	22 to 25	Calf Skins,	19 to 20
Lard,	22 to 25	Lamb Skins,	50 to 1 00
Beef,	11 to 13	Wood, hard,	6 00 to 7 00
Round Hog,	12 00 to 14 00	Wood, soft,	3 00 to 5 00

CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1866.

At market:	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Veal.
This week,	1536	6345	937	500
Last week,	1667	7044	936	350
One year ago, (Apr. 10)	955	1867	75	600

PRICES.

BEEVES—Extra qual.....$13.50@14.00 Per 100 lbs. on the total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef.
First qual.....13.00@13.50
Second do.....12.00@12.50
Third do.....11.00@11.50
A very few extra Western, 14.00@14.50.
Poorest grades of cows, bulls, &c., $10 00@11 00

WORKING OXEN—$300 to 300; handy steers, $100 to 150, or nearly according to their value as beef.

MILCH COWS—$45@70; Extra, $80@125; Heifers; farrow, $35@45.

SHEEP—₩ lb., 6@7½c; Sheep and Lambs, in droves, $4.50@6.00; extra, 8@8½ c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Brighton, 8@9 c; country lots, 6@7c. CALF SKINS, 18@22c. TALLOW, 7@8c ₩ lb.

PELTS—Sheared and Lambs, in lots, $2.00@ — each.

SHOTES—Wholesale, 11½@12c; retail 12@15c ₩ lb.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

D. & G. Wells 31, M. Pompilly 14, C. A. Craig 14, I. W. Frost 4, J. Frost.

REMARKS.—There were some fifty more cattle at Cambridge this week than last. But of the 618 reported, many were directly or indirectly from Canada, consequently the amount of cattle from New England is very small this week, as it has been for several weeks past. The number of butchers therefore who depend upon Northern cattle is not large. We think we find this week, as we said last, there is much more stability to prices here than at Brighton.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, Apr. 21, 1866.

APPLES—Green ₩ bbl. $3 00@7 00; Sliced, ₩ lb 7@9.

BUTTER—Country ₩ lb, 45@55; Choice Table, 50@55; Store 24@30.

BEANS—Marrow ₩ bush. $2 25@2 37; Pea $2 25@2 50; Blue Pod, $2 00@2 25.

CHEESE—Vermont ₩ lb new, 22@24c; Country 21@22.

FISH—Cod, large shore, ₩ quin. $6 00@7 50; large Bank ₩ quin $5 50@6 00; small Bank, ₩ quin. $4 50@5 00; Pollock, ₩ quin. $3 00@5 75; Haddock ₩ quin. $2 50@3 00; Hake $3 25@4 00; Herring, shore, ₩ bbl., $5 00@6 00; Scaled ₩ box, 55c@60c; No. 1 Herring ₩ box, 45@50c; Mackerel, ₩ bbl. — Bay No. 1, $17 00@18 00; Bay No. 2, $16 00@17 00; Shore No. 1, $20 00@24 00; Shore No. 2, $— @ —; Shore No. 3, medium new.

GRAIN—Rye, $1 10@1 15; Oats 55@58c; Southern yellow corn, $30 @ 94; Barley, 85@90c; Shorts per ton, $25@28.

HAY—₩ net ton, pressed, $13@16 00; loose $13@15.

HIDES AND SKINS—Western 18@19; Slaughter Hides, 8 @ 8½c; Calf Skins, 22@25; Sheep Pelts, dry, $75@1 25.

PRODUCE—Potatoes ₩ bbl, $1 75@2 00; Beef ₩ lb., 11@ 14c; Eggs ₩ doz., 21@23c; Turkeys, 25@30c; Chickens, 25@ 30c; Geese, 18@20 ; Onions, $1 00@1 12 ₩ bush.; Lamb, 10@12c.

PLASTER—Per ton, $3 75@4 00; Ground, $9 50@$10 00.

SEEDS—Herds Grass $4 25@4 50; Western Clover 11@12, Red Top $3 50@4 00.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET.....Apr. 21.

FLOUR—Western Superfine, $7.25@7.75; Common extras at $8.00@8.75; Medium extras at $10 00@11 50; and good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands, at $11.70@17.50 ₩ bbl.

CORN—Western mixed, 90c@91; yellow, 93c@95.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 62@63c ₩ bush; P. E. Island 59@60c.

RYE—90 @ 95 ₩ bush. Shorts $23@$30; Fine Feed $31@ 32; and Middlings at $31@32 ₩ ton.

WOOL—45@74c ₩ lb, as to quality, for fleece and pulled.

HAY—Sales from $16 to $18.

NEW YORK MARKET.....Apr. 23

FLOUR—State, $5.00@10.00; round hoop Ohio, $8.00@ 12.20; Western, $6.30@8.60; Southern, $9.40@15.75; Canada, 7.60@ 12.25.

WHEAT—Milwaukie Club, old, $1.80; do. do. No. 1 new, $1.69 amber Michigan, new, $1.73; white western, $2.25.

CORN—Mixed western, 85@88.

Special Notices.

OTITINE.

This excellent Remedy is an infallible cure for DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

This wonderful VEGETABLE EXTRACT, has been the means of restoring thousands to their hearing, who, after trying everything and everybody had given up hoping ever to hear again.

It operates like a charm upon offensive discharges from the EAR, no matter what may have caused it, or how long it has been standing.

Noises in the Head disappear under its influence as if by magic.

Price $2.00 a Bottle.

For sale by all Druggists. At wholesale by

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
No. 36 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.
eoply10

"USE THE BEST."
DR. CLOCK'S
EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER

Contains no Sugar of Lead, Nitrate of Silver, or any other mineral so deleterious to the head and hair. Will change as if by magic white or gray hair to its original color. Stops hair from falling off or turning gray, causes hair to grow on bald heads, removes scurf dandruff, &c., cures sick headache and all eruptions of the scalp. Will change harsh wiry hair into soft luxuriant tresses. Is entirely free from grease, yet keeps the hair in place better than oil. Will not freeze, yet contains no alcohol. The greatest discovery for the hair in the world. If after a fair trial it does not prove to be the best Hair Preparation before the public, the money will be refunded. It is elegantly perfumed, and is all that can be desired for a Dressing. Requires no washing or preparation before using A single trial will convince the most skeptical of its merit. Call for DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER and take no other. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00.

DR. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,
MANCHESTER, N. H.
J. S. & F. E. JOHNSON, Agents, Augusta, Me. 8eop6*

ROOT! ROOT! ROOT!
READ! READ! READ!

ROOT'S PISTACHIOS preserves the life of the Hair; changes it from gray to its original color in three weeks; prevents the hair from falling; is the best article for dressing the hair ever found in market; will surely remove dandruff and cure all diseases of the scalp; is delightfully perfumed, cures baldness, and will not stain the skin. We tell the story quickly, and tell it true, when we say it is a perfect

Restorer and Dressing Combined.

No other preparation for the hair contains Pistachio Nut Oil. Sold by all Druggists.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
Springfield, Mass.
1y9

LIFE! LIFE! LIFE!
DROPS! DROPS! DROPS!

AMERICAN LIFE DROPS will cure Diptheria, Coughs, Bronchitis Sore Throat, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ague in the Face, Headache, Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Croup, Colds

Fever and Ague and Cholera, in a single day.

Sold by all Druggists, with full directions for use.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Prop's, Springfield, Mass.
G. C. GOODWIN & CO., Agents, Boston, Mass.
1y9

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.

BY SAVING AND USING YOUR WASTE

GREASE,

Buy one box of the

Penn's Salt Manufacturing Company's

SAPONIFIER!

(Patents of 1st and 8th Feb., 1859)
or

Concentrated Lye!

It will make 10 pounds of excellent Hard Soap, or 25 gallons of the very best Soft Soap, for only about 35 cents. Directions on each box. For sale at all Drug and Grocery Stores. 3m30*

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Kidney Disease.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Rheumatism.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Urinary Diseases.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Gravel

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Cures Strictures.

The best Fluid Extract Bucku now before the public, is Smolander's. For all diseases above, and *Weakness* and *Pains in the Back, Female Complaints*, and disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is perfectly *invaluable*. For sale by all Apothecaries everywhere. Price $1. Try it. Take no other.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists, 86 Hanover Street, Boston, General Agents. W. W. WHIPPLE, Portland, Agent for Maine. For sale in Augusta by J. & G. W. DORR, and all apothecaries. 1y4

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

IF Chloasma, or Mothpatch, (also Liverspot,) and Lentigo, or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, for the discolored spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than a brunette; but they greatly mar the beauty of either; and any preparation that will effectually remove them *without injuring the texture or color of the skin*, is certainly a desideratum. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered a remedy for these discolorations, which is at once prompt, infallible and harmless.

Prepared only by B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond Street, New York, and for sale by all Druggists; price $2.00 per bottle. Call for

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
6m48*

ITCH; ITCH! ITCH!
Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!
WHEATON'S OINTMENT
WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. 1y47

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or natural Brown—remedies the ill effect of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A. BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. 1y9

READER!

Do you use, or have you an occasion to use any article for restoring Grey Hair to its original color. Do you use GIOFRAY'S RENOVATOR? If so, well. If not, call on the well known firm of J. & G. W. DORR, Augusta, procure from them our circular, note what we say of it, and if it will apply to your case buy a bottle, and you are our patron for life.

Be sure and call for the right article **"Giofray's Hair Renovator."** and you will have an article which will do just what its proprietor claims for it in his circular. 3m13 J. L. GIOFRAY, Rockland, Me.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.

A superior **Toilet Soap**, prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils** in combination with **Glycerine**, and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nursery**. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists. 1y10

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.

Lately published, a book containing the experience of a lifetime in the treatment of Diseases of Horses, by Dr. TRIDBALL, giving directions for the successful treatment of all the diseases of the most valuable animal, together with numerous tricks practiced by jockeys, and how to tell the age of horses. Every man owning a horse should have it. Sent by mail to any address for only 50 cents.

Address GEO. S. MELLEN, Lowiston, Maine. 5w18.

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH.

Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters are a sure remedy for Liver Complaint in all its forms, Humors of the Blood in all Stages, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Headache and Bilious Diseases, General Debility, &c.

They cleanse the System, regulate the Bowels, restore the Appetite, purify the Blood, strengthen the Body, and thoroughly prepare it to resist diseases of all kinds.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. Sold by all Druggists. 4m13

KEEP CLEAN, COOL AND CALM.

An ounce (bottle) or prevention in the shape of *DOCTOR SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM*, is worth a pound of cure. It will cure Dysentery, Diarrhœa Cholera, and Bowel Complaints generally. It has stood the test of twenty-five years experience, and proved itself a medicine that can be relied upon. It has met with a very flattering reception in all New England, 65,000 bottles of it being sold there last year. RT. REV BISHOP SOUTHGATE, REV. JAMES PORTER, D. D., of N. Y., and others recommend it. 6w20

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is really a valuable mendicamen and unlike most of the patented articles of the day, is used by many physicians. It is particularly desirable in locations where physicians are not near, and in families will often save the necessity of sending out at midnight for a doctor. A bottle should be kept in every house.—*Boston Traveller.*

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief. 20

Married.

In this city 19 inst., by Rev. D. B. Randall, Mr. George W. Hall, to Miss Emma Doe both of Patten; Mr. Edward H. Ballard of Augusta, to Miss Velina W. Clement of Winterport; by Rev. J. Ricker assisted by Rev. C. F. Penny, Rev. Charles H. Rowe late Chaplain of the Cony Hospital, and Miss H. Fannie Kelloch of Augusta.

In Waterville, 18th inst., by Rev. Frank Magwire, Mr. George M. Carter, and Miss Mary E. Carroll, both of Waterville.

In Wilton, 18th inst., by R. B. Fuller Esq., Mr. John P. Dyer, and Miss Mary P. Norton.

In China April 17th by A. H. Abbot Esq., Mr. Charles Proctor to Miss Mary M. Safford both of China.

In Somerville, April 15th, by Anson B. Lowler Esq., Abram Plac oJr. and Miss Mariah E. Boynton, both of Somerville.

Died.

In this city March 30th, Samuel H. Dutton, aged 55 years; Apr 10th, Jeremiah Wheeler Esq, aged 54 years; April 18th, P. H Sheahan aged 1 year 3 months 10 days.

In Castle Hill, Aroostook, Co. April 5th, inst., Fannie C. daughter of C. F. and Charlotte Hilton aged 14 years.

In Sidney, April 19th, Jane Annette, daughter of Joel and Emeline Spaulding aged, 19 years.

In Sidney, April 22, Lealy daughter of Thomas R. and Abigail Bean, aged 22 years.

In Yarmouth, on the 15th inst., (at the residence of his father Dr. James Bates,) Capt. Charles A. Bates, aged 45 years.

In Wayland, Mass. Mrs. Lydia Fessenden, widow of Thomas Fessenden, former editor of the New England Farmer.

Advertisements.

MAY NIGHT FESTIVAL.

First appearance of the Eureka Club.

The members of the above named Club will give a

GRAND FESTIVAL
ON TUESDAY EVENING, May 1st,
IN THE NEW GRANITE HALL, AUGUSTA, ME.

W. H. STACY, JR., Manager. J. G. BARRAN, Stage Manager.

The performance will open with the DRAMA in two Acts, entitled

MURTACH DELANEY;
Or, The Irishman in London.
W. H. STACY, JR., - - - Murtoch Delaney.

After which will be performed the roaring farce entitled

BROTHER BILL AND ME.
JAS. G. BARRAN, - - - Benjamin Wiggles.

The whole to conclude with a

GRAND PROMENADE DANCE.
Music By Hayes' Full Quadrille Band.

The *AUGUSTA CORNET BAND* have kindly volunteered to assist in the entertainment, and will appear for the first time with their new instruments.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets for entertainment and dance, $1.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at 8. 1w

NEW GOODS.

Why do the Gentlemen dress so well in Augusta?

Because Huntington gives them a perfect Fit.

Why do they wear such good Clothes?

Because Huntington keeps that kind for sale.

Why do they have so many of them?

Because Huntington sells them so Cheap.

Why don't everybody have new clothes?

Because they have not heard that

Huntington is selling Goods from 25 to 30 per cent. less than War Prices.

S. W. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
20 Corner of Water and Bridge Sts., Augusta.

MONEY TO BE SAVED!

On receipt of 25 cents I will send by mail to any address, a valuable receipt for a

Hair Restorer and Dressing,

which is identical in base and superior in combination to all the popular Hair Restorers of the day. The materials are given in plain English, and can be purchased at any Drug or Medicine store for quarter the usual price of most advertised preparations of the kind.

For 25 cents and two three-cent stamps, I will send by mail, (without the receipt) the material for the Restorer in powder highly perfumed and of sufficient strength to dilute with one pint of water.

This preparation I warrant, if used according to directions, to restore grey hair to its original color, prevent and remove dandruff from the head, stop the hair from falling off and prevent it from turning gray. Address CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE,
20tf Druggist, Augusta, Me.

MR. W. HAVEMANN

begs leave to inform the public that he intends to return to Augusta during the Summer, and that he will be prepared to give instruction in

Music and the Modern Languages.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity will please to leave their names with MR. FRED HAMLEN, at Fowler, Hamlen & Smith's Dry Goods Store. 1m20*

DISENFECTANTS,

Should be used now. Chloride of Lime, Copperas, &c., sold by
20 CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist, Augusta.

THE
HYDROKONION
INVENTED AND EMPLOYED BY
DR. S. CLESSON PRATT,

For the immediate relief and radical cure of Catarrh, Throat, and Lung Diseases; and warranted the only treatment ever attempted that reaches Catarrh.

No snuffing through the nostrils,—no injecting solutions,—no inhaling process, and no exhorbitant fees; but a treatment at once original, safe, and pleasant, adapted to all cases, and at a price within the reach of all.

FROM THE PRESS AT HOME.

THE HYDROKONION.—A more beautiful example of human ingenuity directed to the relief of human suffering has never come to our knowledge.—*Boston Journal.*

PROFESSIONAL.—Dr. Pratt's acknowledged ability in detecting the causes, symptoms, and progress of Pulmonary Diseases, is only equalled by his recent invention of special means for their treatment.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE HYDROKONION.—This unique medical apparatus, the invention of Dr. S. C. Pratt, is most complete in design, and commends itself to the approbation of both practitioner and patient.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE HYDROKONION,

complete in case, with medicine to last three months, directions, &c. will be sent by mail or express, upon receipt of price, $12, (twelve dollars.)

Address
DR. S. CLESSON PRATT,
No. 21 Winter Street, Boston.
4w20

SACO NURSERIES.

The attention of Cultivators is invited to my fine stock of
STANDARD AND DWARF PEAR TREES,
Hardy Grapes, Currants,
and other small Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants.

CAUTION—Having learned that persons are about the State soliciting orders under pretence that they will be supplied with Trees grown at my Nurseries, when in fact the orders given are filled with the cheap refuse of New York Nurseries, (labelled to suit the orders,) this is to inform the public that *I do not employ any traveling agents whatever;* and to remark, that it is dear planting worthless trees, even if obtained without price and a dollar with each thrown in.

N. B. For various reasons I have discontinued the nursery cultivation of Apple, Plum, and Cherry Trees. A very few of these only remain on hand for sale.

SEND ORDERS EARLY.

Terms, Cash with the Order.

Address, S. L. GOODALE, Saco, Maine.
April, 1866. 4w20

FARMERS

PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT TREES.

The attention of Farmers and others is called to an IMPROVEMENT for the Protection of Fruit Trees from the ravages of Caterpillars, Canker Worms, &c., for which Improvement Letters Patent have been granted the subscriber this month. It is very cheap, simple, and durable, and will do all that it is recommended to do. Every Farmer is aware that something of the kind is necessary, or our fruit trees are doomed. It is no humbug, but is just what is needed, and so cheap as to be within the reach of all. Any information in regard to the same may be had by application to the inventor (by mail or in person) at Liberty, Waldo County, Maine.

DALLAS KNOWLTON.
Liberty, April 20, 1866. 3w20*

FARM FOR SALE.

At a Bargain.

A farm in Vassalboro', two and three miles from East and North Villages, one-quarter of a mile from school, (in a good neighborhood) five miles from the Depot, containing 117 acres of good land, well divided into pasturage, tillage and woodland, (wood enough to more than pay for the place.) Cuts 40 tons of hay, mostly by machine. Several orchards, a greater part of which is engrafted; two houses, one of which is brick, with wood house, carriage house, and piggery to each; two large barns—all the above in good repair—two wells of living water. This place is well suited for two families, and was formerly occupied by two. Price $3,000.

R. ALLEY.
Vassalboro', April 23, 1866. 3w20*

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS

And their Heirs.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES!

By the provisions of a bill now before Congress all Soldiers are entitled to receive $8½ per month for each month's service less the amount of Bounty they have already received. The widows and heirs of deceased Soldiers will receive the same amount. It is important that claims for these Bounties be presented at once, as those which are presented first will have the preference. I shall attend personally to these claims at the Department, and having had a long and successful experience in the business, can promise a prompt settlement of the cases intrusted to me, at rates fixed by law.

No charge unless successful.

Apply personally or by letter, enclosing discharge, to

B. H. HINDS, late Maine State Agent,
Corner Bridge and Water Streets Augusta, Me.

References:

Hon. SAMUEL CONY, Governor.
Hon. JOHN L. HODSDON, Adj. Gen'l.
Hon. LOT. M. MORRILL, U. S. Senator.
Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.
N. B Pensions, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, and all claims secured. 20tf

GATES' CULTIVATOR.

The attention of Farmers is called to this new and

IMPROVED HORSE HOE CULTIVATOR,

Which has been in use the past three years and has given universal satisfaction. It is adapted to all kinds of soils, is thoroughly constructed of the best material, and is destined to become the favorite implement of the land for the use of the farmers of Maine.

Price $13.

N. A. CATES, THORNDIKE,
3w20* Inventor and Manufacturers.

AN INVALUABLE SPRING MEDICINE.
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
Humor Doctor.

This excellent medicinal compound was first prepared by Dr. P. in 1847, and was then employed with great success in expelling humors from the blood; but in 1848, a medical friend, who was quite celebrated as a physician, especially in the treatment of humors, suggested some important improvements, which were adopted, and which have made it (so the people say,) the very best remedy for all kinds of humors known to "the faculty." This preparation is composed wholly of vegetables, among which are Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Burdock, Noble Pine, Mandrake, Senna and Bloodroot. Suffice it to say, the "Doctor" is used in hundreds of families as a general medicine. Un like many other popular remedies, it is very grateful to the taste.

Large size bottles 75 cents. Prepared at the NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, Boston. 3m20

GOULD & BUCKLEY
DEALER IN
Stoves, Furnaces, Registers, Etc.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE,
TIN ROOFING, &c.
Also, exclusive Agent in Augusta for the
CHILSON COOK STOVE.
One Door North of Railroad Bridge, Water St., Augusta. 6m20

MAINE BLACK HAWK.

This young Stallion was sired by "Black Hawk Telegraph," he by the old Vermont "Black Hawk." The dam of this horse is a superior mare of the Morgan breed. His weight is 1,100 pounds; height, 15½ hands; color, black; form and style without fault, and a very fast traveler

He will stand the coming season for the use of good mares at the stable of the subscriber in DIXMONT.

TERMS—$25 to Warrant; $15 by the Season.
W. B. FERGUSON.
Dixmont, April 26, 1866. 3m20

OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

The subscriber having returned to his old business has opened an Oyster Saloon and Restaurant in the building occupying the site of the Franklin House, on Water Street, where he will be happy to wait upon his former customers and as many new friends as may favor him with their patronage.

FRESH OYSTERS furnished by the quart or gallon as low as they can be purchased elsewhere. LEVI FOYE.
Augusta, April 21, 1866. 6w20

AUCTION.

On *TUESDAY, May 1st, at ten o'clock* will be sold at Public Auction on the CALDWELL FARM in MANCHESTER—one valuable Horse, weighs 1100 lbs., sound and kind, 15 tons English Hay, one Top Buggy, one new Cook Stove, one Air-tight Stove, Furniture, and a lot of Farming tools together with a variety of other articles. G. W. JONES.
MANCHESTER, April 23, 1866. 1w20

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name of *GOULD & BUCKLEY*, for the purpose of carrying on the Stove, Furnace, and Tin-ware business. One door north of Railroad Bridge.

A. P. GOULD,
J. H. BUCKLEY.
Augusta, April 1, 1866. 3w20

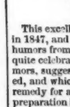
WANTED—AGENTS,

Ladies or Gentlemen,

Everywhere, to sell a *NEW BOOK*, entitled

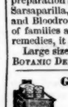
"EYE WITNESS."

For description of the work and terms, address
3w20 B. B RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.



DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale her dwelling house, situated on Water Street, near the crossing of the Portland & Kennebec Railroad, in Augusta. The house consists of two stories, is convenient for a small family, and will be sold at a good bargain. SARAH A. DAVIS.
Augusta, April 19, 1866. 3w20*



FOR SALE.

The house, with two acres of land, formerly owned by Rev. S. Powers, situated in Mt. Vernon Village. For particulars enquire of T. & Q. L. SMITH.
Mt. VERNON, April 21, 1866. 4w20

BANK STOCK AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction on *MONDAY, the 23th day of May next*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Freemans National Bank, Augusta, Fifty Shares of Capital Stock of the American National Bank of Hallowell.

G. W. JONES, Auctioneer.
Augusta, April 23, 1866. 3w26

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Nathaniel Perkins and Chas. E. Bailey of Augusta, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NATHANIEL PERKINS,
CHARLES E. BAILEY
AUGUSTA, April 16th 1866. 3w20*

J. W. NORTH, JR., M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.
Office and Residence Winthrop Street, nearly Opposite the Cushnoc House. 20tf

EXTRACT OF TOBACCO SHEEP WASH.

Sold by CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE,
20 Corner Water Street and Market Square, Augusta.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

All the School Books in use in this city and vicinity, for sale by EDWARD FENNO.
20

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of the Celebrated
SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

The superior merit of the Machines manufactured by the Company for either FAMILY USE OR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, are so universally known and conceded, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is deemed at this late day, as wholly superfluous.

Recent and valuable improvements have, however, been added to the Singer Machines rendering them still more perfect and reliable. The new lock-stitch

Family Sewing Machine

which has been over two years in preparation is now for the first time offered to the public, and it is confidently presented as the NE PLUS ULTRA of family sewing machines, possessing all the DESIRABLE ATTRIBUTES and ATTACHMENTS so essential to a PERFECT MODERN SEWING MACHINE. Parties in want of a reliable machine, for any specialty, one that will not disappoint them, but will be found ever ready and competent to do its work, should not fail to examine and test the Singer Machines before purchasing other and inferior articles. Circulars and information furnished on application. Silk, Twist, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., of the best quality always on hand.

Principal Offices—69 Hanover Street, Boston.
458 Broadway, New York.

P. S.—This Company has to announce that they are now prepared to supply their customers with the most practical and perfect BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE in the world, and to warrant the same in every respect. Send for Circular. 3m20

KENNEBEC SS.—*Supreme Judicial Court. March Term, 1866.*

GEORGE K. GRIFFIN *vs.* MIDIAN TORRY *and Trustee.*

And now on suggestion to the Court that the principal defendant, at the time of the service of the writ, was not an inhabitant of this State, and had no tenant, agent, or attorney within the same, that his goods or estate have been attached in this action, and that he has had no notice of said suit and attachment, *it is ordered*, that notice of the pendency of this suit be given to the said defendant, by publishing an attested copy of this order, together with an abstract of the plaintiff's writ, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed at Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, the last publication to be not less than sixty days before the next term of this Court, to be holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the third Tuesday of August, 1866, that said defendant may then and there appear, and answer to said suit, if he shall see cause.

Attest: WM. M. STRATTON, *Clerk.*

(ABSTRACT PFF'S WRIT.)

{ Stamp } A true copy of the order of Court, with abstract
{ 50 cents. } of the writ.
3w20 Attest: WM. M. STRATTON, *Clerk.*

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Attest: WM. M. STRATTON, *Clerk.*

(ABSTRACT PFF'S WRIT.)

Assumpsit to recover $167,11 alleged to be due on account, according to the account annexed to the writ.

Hamlin F. Eaton, Administrator on the estate of Charles H. Torry, deceased, is summoned as the trustee of said defendant.

Date of writ June 19th, returnable to August Term, 1865.

E. O. BEAN, Esq., Readfield, Att'y to Pl.
{ stamp } A true copy of the order of Court, with abstract of
{ 50 cents. } the writ.
3w20 Attest: WM. M. STRATTON, *Clerk.*

THE CUMBERLAND BONE CO.,

Is an association of farmers who have established works near Portland for the manufacture FROM BONE, of

Genuine Super-Phosphate of Lime

for their own use, and will sell their surplus to other farmers who want a good article at a fair price.

Send for a circular to L. W. JONES, 20 Union St.,
or KENDALL & WHITNEY,
At their Agricultural Warehouse, Portland, Me.

Bone Wanted. For which cash and full prices will be paid at all times.

Portland, April 23, 1866. 6w20

AGENTS WANTED,

Of Either Sex.
IN EVERY CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE
IN THE COUNTRY.
Samples and Circulars sent free.
Address CROSBY & CO.,
P. O. Box 1365,
4w20 Boston, Mass.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MAINE.

CARPETINGS!

The undersigned beg leave to say that they have a very large Stock of CARPETINGS in New York and Boston, and they propose to sell them off at once. Consequently they have brought to Augusta, a part of their large stocks to sell at Retail,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

and no discount can be made to who'esale buyers, as the goods are marked down to their lowest possible price and much less than the goods can be bought at the retail stores in New York or Boston. The stock consists of

English Tapestry,	Common all Wool,
English Brussels,	Straw Mattings,
3-Ply	Oil Cloths,
Ridderminster,	Hemp,
Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.	

☞ Call and examine for yourselves. Hotel-keepers will do well to examine this stock.

☞ *Terms to all, Cash on Delivery.*

HASTINGS & COMPANY,
1w* *Water Street, under the New City Hall.*

NEW GOODS.

We have just received a good assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

consisting in part of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Woolens, Cottons, Linen Goods, Small Wares, &c.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Poetry.

WISHES.

"Wish"—just four letters joined by rule together
Making a little word we often use;
A word so light, the breath that stirs a feather,
Will easily pronounce it when we choose.
Our wishes! some are only careless turnings
From one thing to another fancy fraught—
But some are nourished by the keenest yearnings
That ever had their birth in human thought.

Some are so pure, that eyes of angels ever
Are suppliant as they kneel around the throne,
Laying our prayers before the great Life-giver,
Re-set with words too grand to be our own.
And some are cherished in the heart's recesses,
Like violets blooming in the deepest shade;
And scarce the nearest to our warm heart's guesses
How sweet that wish its dwelling-place has made.

And some are radiant as the summer morning;
These draw their buoyancy from Hope's deep well;
And sit as on a throne, the heart adoring,
Wearing from all around their own bright spells.
Some, like the unseen diamond, rough and lonely,
Hope never polishes nor sets to shine;
Yet they are precious, though as longings only,
And never may be hopes to our glad eyes.

Some stand alone within our restless bosoms,
Ruling their little separate share apart;
While others, gathering in both thorns and blossoms,
Erect sole empire in the longing heart.
Some make us lonely, sorrowful, and fearful,
And others discontented, proud and cold;
Some by their keenness taste us prayerful, tearful,
Back to the burning altar-fires of old.

Back to the fane our blindness had deserted,
Back to the God who ever hears and sees;
Back to the innocence of days departed—
Oh! God be thanked that wishes such as these
Remain ungranted—since, but for the sorrow
Of hungry longings, all unsatisfied,
We might forget the source from whence to borrow
The gold of patience seven times purified.

Oh! well it is that stronger hands and purer
Than ours, must hold the balance of our years;
So that each wish He settles upon is surer,
Although it seems withholden from our tears.
If not the very one we seek with weeping,
(God seeth not as a man sees, fond and blind;)
We know all choicest gifts are in his keeping,
And as we trust Him we shall treasure find.

Our Story-Teller.

A WIFE WORTH HAVING.

"And how about the carpet?"

Pretty little Mrs. Lane spoke coaxingly, with her hands clasped on her husband's arm. He looked down at her a moment before he answered. She had been his wife for five years, but her face was as sunny and as girlish as when he first wooed her. Her blue eyes had scarcely shed a tear in all those years, except the lazy, luxurious tears such happy little souls weep over the ideal woes of story-book heroines.

Her monthly rose in the French window was not pinker than her cheeks—her scarlet geranium was not brighter or redder than her lips—and the pet canary chirping above the blossoms, was no gayer or merrier than the little bird-like woman who waited for John Lane's answer. He smiled as he looked at her, and brushed back her soft, brown hair with an unconscious tenderness.

"Yes, about the carpet, Annie. If I thought we needed it, I would get it, of course. But we use the drawing-room so little. The carpet that is on it now is almost as bright as the day we chose it, and you know how pretty we both thought it then."

The girlish young wife pouted her dainty lip.

"Well, John, but it has been down five years, and it is only nice because I have taken such nice care of it. If I'd been careless and let it get spoiled, you'd have got another without grumbling, you know you would. It's too bad, if I've got to see things around forever, just because I'm careful of them. Don't you get tired of seeing the same things always, John?"

"Not easily, so long as they are the same, fresh and bright as ever. I am not tired of you yet!"

She laughed, and her pink cheeks flushed a little.

"But I'm not a carpet. Ours is only a Brussels, you know, and I did so want a Wilton, like Mrs. Mayne's."

"So Mrs. Mayne is the serpent in our Eden? Well, Annie, give me till to-night to think of it," and he bent forward her for his good-bye."

After he had gone she went into the drawing-room, and took a survey of his possessions. The carpet was that soft, many-shaded, moss-like green, on which everything looks so well. She confessed to herself that it had a more refined air than Mrs. Mayne's largely-figured Wilton, which held your gaze like the eye of the Ancient Mariner, from the moment you entered the room. But then, she thought, she needn't buy a great gaudy thing, and a Wilton was really so much more elegant, so much more in keeping with her rose-wood and brocatelle. Then she began dusting some of her books and ornaments.

While she stood there she heard the bell ring, and a short parley at the door—a child's voice, apparently asking for food, and the cook's answer that to-day there was nothing to spare. A sound in the young, sad voice, a sort of uncomplaining hopelessness, struck her, and she stepped down stairs just as Bridget was about to shut the door.

"Come back a moment, little girl," she said, in those gentle tones that John Lane liked so well to hear.

The child turned, an eager light coming into her face for a moment, and then going out. Mrs. Lane was acting on impulse—she almost always did; it was a good thing, therefore, that most of her impulses were sweet and gentle and true.

"Are you hungry?" she asked.

"It doesn't matter so much about me, ma'am. I could bear to be hungry, but I do not know what to do for my mother. I have tried to find a place to work, but no one will take me. They say a child ten years old is more plague than profit. Mother had to work hard to keep us, and now she has been sick a while, and she can't work, and so we have eaten up everything. So I came out to see if anybody would give me something for mother, and I've asked at every house on the street, and everywhere they said just the sadie, and that they had nothing to-day."

"Where do you live—is it far?" Mrs. Lane asked.

"Only a few steps, ma'am—three streets off."

"Well, then, I'll go home with you, and see your mother. Come into the house while I put on my bonnet, and Bridget will give you some bread and butter and cold meat."

Mrs. Lane's sweet young face was full of pity, as she hurriedly packed a basket with bread and tea and sugar for the sick mother. Then she ran up stairs and tied on her pretty summer hat, and down again while the hungry girl was finishing her breakfast.

"Come here, little girl," she said, "what is your name?"

"Ellen Stanton; but father always called me Nelly."

"And is your father dead?"

"Oh, yes! that's the way our troubles began.—Father died, and mother wasn't used to hard work, and she had to work so hard to keep the baby and me."

Mrs. Lane asked no more questions just then. She was thinking more seriously than she had ever thought in her life, remembering how she had been born in ease and luxury, shielded all her days from care, how her deepest discontent had been when some other person's carpet was handsomer, or their India shawl had a deeper border. And now she was going where hunger and cold were tenants. Had she been living all this time for herself? She questioned with a sudden pang of terror and self reproach, whether ever in her life she had done really one unselfish act—whether, if the great harvest day were come, she would have one sheaf to show to the master. She had given of her abundance now and then, of course, when charitable subscriptions had been presented to her; but she had thought it a bore and a burden, not a privilege. Of her own accord what good had she ever done—what man, woman or child was there to rise up and call her blessed?

"Here we are, ma'am," said the child, breaking the silence.

It was a two-story wooden house before which they had stopped. They went up stairs and the little girl opened a door.

"Mother," said she, "a lady has come home with me to see you—a kind lady, who has given me my breakfast, and brought you yours."

Mrs. Lane stood a moment on the threshhold of the room, and took in such a picture as in her young happy life she had never seen before. The apartment was almost bare of furniture—no carpet was on the floor—there was only the bed, three chairs and a table. But everything was as neat as hands could make; against the wall, at the foot of the bed, hung a framed photograph portrait of a man with kind, honest eyes—the features of which the child Ellen's were almost a copy.

"I have come," Mrs. Lane said, with the sweet grace which had made her a welcome guest in far different scenes, to see if I could arrange something for your comfort; but, first of all, you must have some toast and tea," and giving her little guide some money, she sent her out to procure fuel, and sat down herself, in the meantime, beside the bed where the sick woman lay, with her baby asleep upon her arm. The wan, pale face upon the pillows was not beautiful—Annie Lane could not be sentimental or romantic about this woman—could by no means idealize her into a heroine. Yet there was something good and true in her expression, and when she turned to place the baby more comfortably, a light and glow of motherly love illuminated her until they were better than pretty. Mrs. Lane was not long in learning her history.

She had been used all her days to self-dependence. Before she was married she had worked on a sewing-machine in a shop, and she understood the business thoroughly. But when James Stanton married her she had given it up. He was a good mechanic, a carpenter, and his wages kept them comfortably.—They had not laid up much, however, for during the eleven years of their marriage three children besides the two she had left now had come and gone—poor, feeble little things that cost a great deal for doctors and medicine. Then, just before this baby came, a scaffolding had given way where her husband was at work—he had fallen from the fourth story of a house and had been brought home to her dead. She had sold almost all her furniture, and got along by that means until she was able to be about, and then, she had left baby with Ellen, and gone out to days' work of washing and cleaning. It was labor for which she was not strong enough, but it was the only occupation she could get, and after a while she had taken a severe cold, and grown so ill that she could not go out at all. They had eaten up everything they had; and this morning for the first time, she had sent Ellen out to try to get something to keep them alive until she could work again. "And it must have been God, ma'am, that sent her to you," she concluded.

Mrs. Lane, helpless, pretty little thing, scarcely knew what to say. Her heart beat with tumultuous throbs of pity—her eyes were full of tears; in all her sunny life she had never been brought in contact with actual, gaunt misery and destitution. At last a thought occurred to her, and she uttered it eagerly—

"If you only had a sewing-machine now, you could take work home when you get better, couldn't you, and support yourself and the children so very nicely."

The woman sighed a deep, unopnscious sigh of heartfelt longing.

"Yes, ma'am, I could, but you know that that's an impossible *if*. I can never get one. I'll be only too thankful if I can get well enough to go out again by the day. If I don't, I don't know what will become of the children."

"But God knows," whispered Mrs. Lane, softly. "He pities us, you know, as a father pities his children."

Then came Ellen with coal and kindlings, and the subject was not alluded to again.

When their five o'clock dinner was over that afternoon, John Lane went gaily into the sitting room with his wife. He had a pleasant surprise for her, and he laid it in her lap, in the shape of a check for two hundred dollars.

"There, humming-bird," he said lightly, "there's for your carpet. Business has prospered this year, and what is it good for but to make home pleasant and wife happy?"

She turned her face and touched her lips silently to the kind hand resting on her shoulder. Perhaps John was disappointed that she expressed her pleasure so quietly. He had anticipated her gay laugh of merry exultation, her delighted chat about colors and patterns. Her new mood surprised him. He sat down beside her gravely and waited for her to speak.

She told him the story of her day, leaving out nothing. He could see how deeply she had been moved by the color which came and went on her cheeks, the tears which gathered unheeded in her eyes. When she was all through she said, hesitatingly—

"John, we are happy, are'nt we?"

"Yes, dear."

"And we owe something, don't we, to those who are less so? Think, John, if I had lost you as she lost her husband! And if I had not only lost you, but had afterwards no way to live!"

She paused, as if for encouragement, but she received none. John Lane was beginning to get a glimpse of a new phase in his little wife's character, and he meant she should bring out her own ideas unaided. She began to fear that she could not interest him. She went on timidly enough, but very earnestly.

"A part of two hundred dollars, John, would buy that woman necessaries which would make her comfortable, and she would soon be well again, for her disease is only the result of exposure and over-work. Then the rest of it would buy her a sewing machine, and she could get along nicely with that. She would not need any more help."

Still Mr. Lane was silent, and she drew a little nearer to him, and began smoothing his big fingers with her little ones.

"I know, John, dear," she said, coaxingly, "two hundred dollars would be too much to ask you for in any one charity, but I have set my heart on really and substantially helping this poor bereft woman! Our drawing room carpet really looks very nicely—you know you thought it would do, this morning. And if just this once I might have the two hundred dollars to do this good deed with and keep the old carpet down, it would make me so happy! Just think, John, that poor widow and those little children would say your name in their prayers, and they would be made comfortable for life. May I, John."

John Lane bent down and kissed the tender, eager face. I am afraid that his eyes were too dim just then to see all its brightness.

"Are you sure, dear," he asked gently, "that you would be satisfied with the old carpet?"

"Quite sure, John. It shall last as long as the Wilton would. Oh, John, I never did any good in my life. Let me do this little now."

"Annie, you shall!"

That great, manly heart was too full just then for many words, but by the firm clasp which held her so tenderly, Annie Lane knew that her husband was not displeased.

She carried out all her plans. By August, Mrs. Stanton was well again, and the sewing machine stood at the window of her comfortably furnished room. To her the face of Annie Lane seemed like the face of an angel—God's messenger has indeed been to the widow and the fatherless. I think there is one woman whose heart will never be moved to envy Wilton carpets or wide bordered shawls, since she has tasted the luxury of doing good. John Lane loved her well when she was his gay laughing child wife; but he loves her now with a holier, deeper tenderness, that reaches through time and takes hold on eternity.

An Interesting Story of the War.

There is now living in this city a family, the history of which forms something so romantic as to constitute a most interesting story.

In the summer of 1858 Charles Geroux became a graduate of a college in a Southern State. He was the descendant of an aristocratic family who lived in Louisiana, and, to be brief, he was then a full embodiment of the "chivalry," just having entered his majority. While attending college he had formed the acquaintance of Clara G——, who attended a college for young ladies in this city, which acquaintance ripened into an attachment and love, and just before the breaking out of the rebellion they were married, and removed South Miss G—— was an orphan, possessed of considerable property, which was held in trust by her uncle, a Southern minister, who had raised her from infancy, and personally superintended her education. In addition to the endowments of a collegiate education, she was possessed of a strong character, bordering almost on the masculine, but tempered with a sweetness and mildness not often combined in the same person. She was at once handsome and womanly.

Within a year after their marriage and settlement in the South came the fierce, wild blasts of war from Sumter's parapet, and there was none more ready to enter the deadly fray than Charles Geroux. His political tutors were practical secessionists, and he entered upon the war with a fervor and zeal to command the admiration of his friends, and which secured him a major's commission. His wife opposed his mad scheme with all the power of a woman's eloquence, but to no avail. She openly espoused the cause of the Union, and steadfastly refused to co-operate with her new friends and neighbors. Notwithstanding her love for the old flag, and open Unionism, her husband loved her, and while her husband was at home the neighbors respected her.

Geroux invested all his ready property which included his wife's fortune, in Confederate bonds, placed them in her hands, gave her a kiss for a short farewell, assuring her that the war would soon be over, and, marching at the head of a victorious column of his country's defenders, she would be proud to welcome him. After his departure, her treatment by his relatives and neighbors became almost intolerable because of her hatred of secession.

After two years of service in the Confederate army, he was captured a prisoner by the victorious Sherman, in the march to Atlanta, and sent to Camp Douglas.

This was good news to his wife, who could no longer endure the persecution she received at the South, and she resolved to make her way North and rejoin him in his prison home, and if she could not secure his pardon, to at least stay near him. Her Confederate bonds were worthless, and she was penniless. She made her way to the Mississippi river, and took passage on the ill-fated steamer Sultana for the north; she sold some jewelry for money sufficient to carry her to Chicago. Arriving at Memphis, her child was taken very ill, and by the advice of the captain of the Sultana, she remained there to secure medical aid for the child.—Within twenty-fours thereafter the Sultana exploded, and 1200 lives were lost.

Geroux fared ill at case in Camp Douglas and made many stratagems to escape. He finally succeeded in bringing a raw sentinel to let him pass, and to avoid pursuit, a resort to deception became necessary. A comrade of his was on the point of death. His mess dressed the dead soldier in the major's uniform, and conveyed him to the dead house, and gave his name as "Major Charles Geroux, 3d Louisiana Regiment, C. S. A." The next day the body was taken away and buried, and the rank, name, regiment and place of burial were duly recorded in the register of Camp Douglas, dead, by C. H. Jordan, undertaker for the government. That night Geroux escaped. His absence created no inquiry, and he was reported dead. For the purpose of avoiding public roads and conveyances, he took a horse from a pasture near Camp Douglas, belonging to J. H. Hancock, formerly President of the Board of Trade of Chicago, and, by avoiding public roads as much as possible, reached Momence the next day. His actions excited suspicion, and he was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the horse and was lodged in Kankakee jail. He was taken out on a writ of habeas corpus, and no proof being found to hold him he was discharged.

Coming hence to this city he obtained a situation in a wholesale grocery store.

After the usual delays in passing letters through the lines, he learned that his two brothers had been killed in the battle of the Wilderness, that his father's estate had been confiscated to the United States Government, and his father had voluntarily exiled himself to Mexico. Of his wife and child, the only information was they had sought to get north, and took passage on the Sultana, since which they had not been heard from, and no doubt remained but they had perished. His true position had been studiously concealed, and he avoided his former acquaintances. Shortly after, he received this intelligence from the South, Sherman started on his grand march from Atlanta, and Grant marshalled his grand army before Petersburg, and the Confederate States army vanished almost as a vision. During the past summer, Geroux returned to the south, and was fully confirmed in the information he had received about his family, and that his real estate had also been confiscated. He gave his wife and child up as lost, and returned to Cincinnati.

After his wife and child had remained in Memphis and escaped the disaster of the Sultana, she started for Chicago, and reached Camp Douglas. Impatient at the delay, she hastened there with expectation high to meet him who was dearer to her than life. The reader can picture to himself the agony of this sad wife—a stranger, destitute of money, carrying in her arms a weakly child not yet recovered from a severe illness, and she herself worn out with fatigue and anxiety—when she learned that her husband was dead.—There was no doubt of the death; the registry kept at Camp Douglas showed it, and the grave was pointed out to her, which bore this inscription on a pine board:

MAJOR CHARLES GEROUX,
Third Louisiana Infantry.

The same grave this day is neatly sodded over, and at its head grows a rosebush.

Broken-hearted and bowed down with grief, she wended her way on foot to the great city of Chicago, not knowing why she went. A stranger among strangers, with no one to aid or pity her, save the good God, who in her utmost heart she believed had forsaken her.

She was taken in and cared for by the Sisters of Charity, until she could hear from her friends in Ohio, from whom she had received no intelligence for the past four years. A letter was received, that immediately after the war her uncle had died, and soon after his widow had removed to Iroquois county, Illinois, to live with her married son. Mrs. Geroux was supplied with money to enable her to find her friends in Iroquois County, where she has since resided.

Geroux returned to his situation at Cincinnati, and was sent by his firm to collect a debt due in Iroquois county. While there he sought out the attorney who had him discharged on the habeas corpus, to learn the whereabouts of the horse that did him good service, and to secure his assistance in collecting the debt.—He soon made himself known, and while they were discussing about the stolen horse, a lady and child entered the same office. There was a momentary pause, and husband and wife were in each others arm's. We shall not attempt to describe the scene which followed. The husband found a wife and child, who he firmly believed to be dead, and the wife found a husband over whose grave she had shed bitter tears of woe.

Mrs. Geroux was visiting the same attorney to find out about her husband's confiscated property, and to apply to the government to have his property restored to her.—*Cincinnati Com.*

Strength of Insects.

It has often been remarked that animals of small stature are by no means proportionally the weakest. Pliny, in his Natural History, asserts that, in strength the ant is superior to all other creatures. The length and height of the flea's leap also appear quite out of proportion to its weight. No very definite conclusion, however, had hitherto been arrived at. M. Plateau has settled the question by employing exact science as the test. Insects belonging to the different species, placed on a plane surface, have been made to draw gradually increasing weights.

A man of thirty, weighing on an average a hundred and thirty pounds, can drag, according to Regnier, only a hundred and twenty pounds. The proportion of the weight drawn to the weight of his body is no more than as twelve to thirteen. A draught-horse can exert, only for a few instants, an effort equal to about two-thirds of his own proper weight. The man, therefore, is stronger than the horse.

But, according to M. Plateau, the smallest insects drags without difficulty five, six, ten, twenty times its own weight, and more. The cockchafer draws fourteen times its own weight. Other coleoptera are able to put themselves into equilibrium with a force of traction reaching as high as forty-two times their own weight. Insects, therefore, when compared with the vertebrata which we employ as beasts of draught, have enormous muscular power. If a horse had the same relative strength as a donacia, the traction it could exercise would be equivalent to some sixty thousand pounds.

M. Plateau has also adduced evidence of the fact that, in the same group of insects, if you compare two insects notably differing in weight, the smallest and lightest will manifest the greatest strength.

To ascertain in pushing power, M. Plateau introduced the insect into a card-paper tube whose inner surface had been sligtly roughened. The creature, perceiving the light at the end through a transparent plate which barred its passage, advanced by pushing the latter forward with all its might and main, especially if excited a little. The plate pushed forward, acted on a lever connected with an apparatus for measuring the effort made. In this case also it turned out that the comparative power of pushing, like that of traction, is greater in proportion as the size and weight which a flying insect can carry, were performed by means of a thread with a ball of putty at the end, whose mass could be argumented or reduced and at will. The result is that, during flight, an insect cannot carry a weight sensibly greater than that of its own body.

Consequently man less heavy than the horse, has a greater relative muscular power. The dog, less heavy than the man, drags a comparatively heavier burden. Insects, as their weight grows less and less, are able to drag more and more. It would appear, therefore, that the muscular force of living creatures is in inverse proportion to their mass.

But we must not forget that it ought to be in direct proportion to the quantity of carbon burnt in their system. To put the law completely out of doubt, it would be necessary to determine the exact weight of the food consumed, and the quantity of carbonic acid disengaged in the act of breathing. Some chemist will settle it for us one of these days.—*All the Year Round.*

Leisure Hours.

Half an hour's overwork often is enough to make your entire evening on unhappy one. It leaves you fretful and impatient, morbidly sensitive, cross. You find the remarks of your friends and relatives for that evening miserably unphilosophic, paltry, personal; the gossip of your sister-in-law is insupportable, yet your wife seems to enjoy it. You wonder what is coming next. Will it ever stop? Do they know how delightful silence is at times? Did they not tell that story, correcting one another precisely as now, at least twice before in your hearing? You feel the world becoming too coarse for a man of refinement and sensibility, and mourn over it in gloom. Why did you not half an hour ago give over that languid mental drudging? Why did you not quietly (hurry would be certain failure) read *one* one chapter of the "Vicar of Wakefield," or of "Amelia," or that delightful fiction "Sir Roger de Coverly," or of Jane Austen's novels? If you had done this the world would gradually have come to rights; your room would not appear so dark, nor your books so repellant, nor all your relatives so very stupid. It would never have occurred to you that your life was a monotonous one, made up of a great number of days each like the other. It really is not so monotonous, with little children growing up about you, hurting themselves and requiring solace, saying every day some new, wise things, and effecting such extraordinary improvements by stone walls, canals and artificial lakes, in your back garden. Life would have seemed not so miserable after all; your forehead would have cooled, and your eyes cleared, and your brain grown tranquil; then, too, your voice would be softer, your words less strictly to the point, and you would be giving your opinion in quite an animated way, on that piece of family history which now appears so despicable. You are most blameworthy for the first and casual offence; refusal to amuse yourself at the right time, consequent exhaustion of nervous force with no adequate return of work done, and pride in the thought that you were taking a great deal out of yourself.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

A Connubial Sermon.

A connubial little sermon, from the text, "Be happy as you are," is thus preached by a cotemporary print: "Wife and mother, are you tired, and out of patience with your husband's and your children's demands upon your time and attention? Are you tempted to speak out feelings to that faithful, but, perhaps, sometimes heedless or exacting husband of yours? or to scold and fret at these sweet and beautiful ones? Do you groan and say, 'What a fool I was to marry and leave my father's house, where I lived in ease and in quiet?' Are you, by reason of the care and weariness of the body which wifehood and motherhood must bring, forgetful of, and unmindful for, their comforts and their joys? O, wife and mother! what if a stroke should smite your husband and lay him low? What if your children should be snatched from your arms, and from your bosom? What if there were no true, strong heart for you to lean upon? What if there were no soft, little innocents to nestle in your arms, and to love you, or receive your love? How would it be with you then? Be patient and kind, dear wife; be unwearying and long-suffering, dear mother; for you know not how long you may have with you your best and dearest treasures—you know not how long you may tarry with them. Let there be nothing for you to remember which will wring your heart with remorse if they leave you alone; let there be nothing for them to remember but sweetness and love unutterable, if you are called to leave them by the way. Be patient, be pitiful, be tender of them all; for death will step sooner or later between them and you. And O! what would you do, if you should be doomed to sit solitary and forsaken through years and years? Be happy as you are, even with all your trials; for believe it thou wife of a true and loving husband, there is no lot in life so blessed as thine own. The present is all you can enjoy; use it well.

☞ When the earthquake occurred at San Francisco, a lady who was engaged in washing an infant of very tender age, ran screaming into the street. She stood on the sidewalk for some time swinging in her hand something, which at first was taken for a dressed chicken by the bystanders, but which began to speak for itself in language which placed it at once in the category of a different class of animated nature. She was holding it by the foot, head downward, and had forgotten all about what she had in her hand.

So You Might Have Been. An eminent divine, remarkable for the devoted piety and spotless purity of his character, was heard to say that he never read or heard of a crime in his life, no matter how heinous, without feeling an inward consciousness that under certain conditions of education, training or association, he might have committed the same crime himself. The same feeling must have been experienced more or less by all reflecting, enlightened men; and yet—and yet, how little charity there is in the world.

☞ "It is remarkable that you are always forgetting my name," said a quasi acquaintance named Flint. "Why," said Quilp, "it is a duced hard name to remember."

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER.

The BUCKEYE has now been *eight years* before the public, having, from its first introduction, taken the lead in the Mowing Machine Market, and is now justly recognized as the *Standard Harvester* of the country.

During the Fall of 1865 it was exhibited at the following prominent fairs and trials, at all of which it received the *first premium:*

OHIO STATE FAIR at Columbus.
KENTUCKY STATE FAIR, Louisville.
MICHIGAN STATE FAIR at Adrian.
TENNESSEE STATE FAIR at Williamsport.
MISSOURI STATE FAIR at Jefferson City.
VERMONT STATE FAIR at White River Junction.
NEW ENGLAND FAIR at Concord.
MASS CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION at Boston.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE at New York.

We can assure the farmers of Maine that the well-earned reputation of the Buckeye, as the best machine in the important points of *excellence of material and mechanism*, as well as in *perfection of principle*, will be fully maintained, and refer them to the following list of local Agents for prices, terms, &c.:

KENDALL & WHITNEY,	Portland.
R. B. DUNNING,	Bangor.
E. P. BLAISDELL,	West Waterville.
R. W. COUNCE,	Thomaston.
JOTHAM WESTON,	Bloomfield.
R. E. JOHNSON,	Gardiner.
HARTLEY ERSKINE,	North Newascsle..
LEONARD HOWARD,	Guilford.
GEORGE HAMILTON,	Dexter.
R. M. TUTTLE,	Eastport.
PETER W. AYER,	Freedom.
C. B. BLACK,	Belmont.
F. HATHAWAY,	Augusta.
A. H. FOGG & CO.,	Houlton.
C. F. A. JOHNSON,	Presque Isle.
L. HINCKLEY,	Fort Fairfield.

A. P. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors, Nos. 9 & 11 Central Street, Worcester, Mass. 2m18

UNION MOWING MACHINE.

Built wholly of Iron and Steel, Double Driving Wheels, Flexible Finger Bar, and Folding Cutting Apparatus. The most perfect Mower offered for sale. Two sizes manufactured. No. 2 Mower cuts 4 feet 4½ inches. No. 4 Mower cuts 3½ feet.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

The No. 2 to cut from 10 to 12 acres in ten hours. The No. 4 with a horse weighing from 800 to 900 pounds, will cut with ease from 6 to 8 acres in ten hours.

Read the following.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 10th, 1865.

S. S. BROOKS, Esq.,—*Dear Sir:* The Union Mower that I purchased of you last July, proved itself a first class machine. My man cut with it about eighty tons of hay, and it did not get out of order nor cost a cent for repairs the whole season, and when taken out of the field, was in as good condition as on the first day it was used. It is of easy draft, and I know of none better in use, and if I had occasion to purchase another, should select the Union.

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL CONY.

At the Fair of the N. E. Agricultural Society, held in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1864, the premium of $25 which was offered by the Society for the best Mowing Machine, was AWARDED TO THE UNION MOWER, although it was brought into competition with nearly all the leading machines in the country. With such a recommendation, it needs no argument to convince the farmer that this is THE machine for him to purchase.

For prices, terms, &c., address the undersigned, or the following named Agents, appointed for *certain specified sections* of the State of Maine.

T. G. RICH,	East Hampden,
J. P. WISE,	Rockland,
B. C. BRYANT,	Knox,
ROBERT CROSBY,	Albion,
S. S. BROOKS,	Augusta,
A. S. PERKINS & CO.,	Topsham,
A. F. HOLT,	New Sharon,
W. H. LOCKLEY,	Norridgewock,
COL. WM. SWETT,	South Paris,
WILLIAM TIBBETTS,	Kennebunk.
C. W. WEBBER,	South Durham,
O. B. CHURCHILL,	North Parsonsfield,
E. R. McINTIRE,	South Berwick.
A. P. HEYWOOD,	Houlton,
EBEN LITTLEFIELD,	South Brooks,

THOMAS H. DODGE, Proprietor,
6m5 Worcester, Mass.

CAYUGA CHIEF MOWER.

Built wholly of Iron and Steel, Double Driving Wheels, Flexible Finger Bar, and Folding Cutting Apparatus. The most perfect Mower offered for sale. Two sizes manufactured. No. 2 Mower cuts 4 feet 4½ inches. No. 4 Mower cuts 3½ feet.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

The No. 2 to cut from 10 to 12 acres in ten hours. The No. 4 with a horse weighing from 800 to 900 pounds, will cut with ease from 6 to 8 acres in ten hours.

Read the following.

J. S. GRANT—Sir: The two-horse Mower Cayuga Chief, No. 2, I bought of you last season, worked well. I cut about one hundred tons of hay, most of which was mowed by my horses. I had 12 acres of new seeded land in one field, some of which was badly tangled. In another field I cut from two acres 6 tons and six hundred pounds well made hay—weighed when it was hauled in. It was lodged every way. The machine cut both the above fields well. In my opinion, *it has the best cutting apparatus of any mower.* You can stop and start it in the grass without backing, thus proving it to be of easy draft. It was no harder for horses than ordinary farm work. It is a strong and durable machine.

W. A. P DILLINGHAM,
Speaker House of Representatives,
Augusta, Maine.

J. F. MESERVE—Sir: The One-Horse Mower, Cayuga Chief, No. 4. I bought of you last season, worked well. I cut about seventy tons of hay; it did not get out of order nor cost a cent for repairs the whole season, and I think it the best machine in use—the best for durability and ease of working that I have ever seen. I mowed one acre and seven rods in fifty-three minutes. I used a horse that weighed about 800 pounds; it was easy work for the horse.

Respectfully yours, MORRILL TEMPLE.
Richmond, Jan. 20, '866.

The undersigned is agent for the Cayuga Chief in North Kennebec and Franklin Counties, to whom letters of inquiry and orders should be addressed. J. S. GRANT, Sidney Center.

MANUFACTURED BY
WOODMAN & BURNHAM,
17w13 Biddeford, Me.

DR. LAROOKAH'S
Sarsaparilla Compound.

For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, Boils, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Pain in the Stomach, Side and Bowels, Debility, and all complaints arising from impurities of the Blood.

It will cure Nervous Affections and Palsey, arising from the use of Mercury or Lead. It is a Tonic as well as an Alterative, restoring the tone of the system, thus curing Dropsy and General Debility, tending to Consumption.

Liver Complaints and their combined symptoms, such as Lumbago, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Bilious Eruptions, &c. When caused by *Scrofula* taint, this Compound is a most effectual remedy.

Dyspepsia or **Indigestion**, is often caused by Scrofula, which deranges the stomach, and renders it unhealthy. Indigestion is not always caused by Scrofula, when it is, this Sarsaparilla Compound is a ready cure.

Scrofula is a taint or infection in the human organism. Acting like a latent poison, it reduces the vitality of the blood. Constitutions affected with Scrofula are more than any other subject to diseases, and have less power to withstand or recover from them. The *Scrofula taint* or infection is hereditary in the constitution, "descending from parents to children, until the third generation," —and should be attended to in season! and we honestly believe by the timely use of Dr. LAROOKAH'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND that this most loathsome disease can be checked and in the majority of cases cured. Dropsy and Dropsical swellings are frequently cured by this great alterative Medicine.

Neuralgia, Headache and various disorders of the nervous system frequently arise from a low state of the constitutional health, and are much relieved and oft n cured by this powerful remedy.

Erysipelas, Boils, Tumors, or Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Sores, &c. Moderate doses three times a day will usually effect the cure of the above complaints, but often requires considerable time.

For Purifying the Blood, there is nothing now before the public which can excel Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE—6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00

KNIGHTS' HAIR DRESSING.

A vegetable combination of superlative excellence, for beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair.

By its use the hair is prevented from falling off, or turning gray: It removes dandruff, cures all diseases of the scalp, nervous headache, and similar affections. Is delightfully perfumed; free from oil and alcohol; will not soil the most delicate fabric; and is indispensable to the toilet of every lady and gentleman.

☞ Price 75 cents. Buy no other.

KNIGHTS' ORIENTAL HAIR RESTORER,

For Restoring Gray and Faded Hair to its original color, and promoting its luxuriant growth.

It never fails—is exquisitely perfumed—is free from oil, alcohol, and other substances injurious to the life of the hair—and is the most perfect article of its kind that has ever been made available to the public.

☞ Buy no other. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

Prepared by Dr. E. R. Knights, Chemist, Melrose, Mass.
Sold by C. K. Partridge, Augusta; J. A. Jackson, Gardiner and Hallowell, J. G. Cook & Co., Lewiston; W. T. Phillips & Co., Portland, and by all druggists and merchants everywhere.
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VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION.

Established in 1826, *and still the best known remedy for all affections of the Lungs, Throat, and Chest.* Be careful to get the genuine.

REED CUTLER & CO., Boston, Proprietors.
LARGE BOTTLES, $1.00. SMALL, 50 CENTS.

Pure Cod Liver Oil

Bottled expressly for Medicinal use by REED, CUTLER & CO., who have facilities for obtaining Oil of the most reliable quality, Large Bottles $1.00. 6m48

W. L. THOMPSON, M. D.,
Successor to Dr. D. WHITING.
Office and Residence State Street,
CORNER OF GREEN.
Office Hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and 2 to 3 P.M.
6tf

WOMAN!

Females, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings and ailments peculiar to the sex. Freedom from these contributes in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent child-birth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect, more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy exercises of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half clothed and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraints of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system; composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhœa, too Profuse Exhausting, or Too Long Continued Period, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: *Helmbold's Compound Extract of